DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA PLUMS

Economic Situation, 1968

Part I: Interpretative Analysis

Part II: Statistical Supplement

Jerry Foytik

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Giannini Foundation Research Report No. 295

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FOREWORD

This report brings together information about certain economic aspects of producing and marketing California plums. It is in two parts. Part I indicates what changes have occurred during past decades, why they took place, and how the major factors behind the shifts are interrelated. The presentation is chiefly by means of a series of charts. Each chart is focused upon one or two important trends or relationships and is accompanied by a brief commentary interpreting the facts presented.

Part II is a statistical supplement. It presents the data utilized in preparing Part I as well as certain supplemental statistics that may prove useful to the user of this report.

The basic purpose of this study is to record and interpret past shifts and present relationships in the economic-marketing aspects of the California plum industry. The evaluation presented can also be used for making tentative forecasts of changes in prospect for the future. Such forecasts are not attempted here, however, beyond stating briefly the probable outlook for production, utilization and farm prices during the next few years. Nevertheless, the presentation is oriented toward questions of importance to growers and handlers of plums. Among those questions are the following:

1. Will past shifts in varietal composition and geographical location of plum acreage continue?

2. Will the present trend toward higher yields extend into the future?

3. Will it pay to plant additional acreage to plums? If so, what varieties will be most profitable and what producing areas should be selected?

Changes occurring within the California plum industry are not readily apparent from one season to the next because annual variations are large. After several years, however, the economic-marketing aspects of the industry are altered considerably. For this reason the situation facing growers and handlers of plums needs to be reappraised periodically in the light of events occurring during the preceding decade or so.

This report supersedes earlier publications. It updates statistical series and reexamines the situation by considering recent changes. Some changes just emerging during the 1950's have become well established. Others are now appearing and may become of importance during the years ahead.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

This publication supersedes earlier reports issued by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics and authored by Jerry Foytik:

"Statistical Material on the California Plum Industry," March 1950, Giannini Foundation Mimeo. Report No. 104, 47 pp. (proc.).

"California Plum Industry -- Economic Situation, 1959," October 1959, Giannini Foundation Mimeo. Report No. 222, 60 pp. (proc.).

The above two reports were accompanied by circulars issued by the California Agricultural Experiment Station and authored by Jerry Foytik:

"California Plums: Economic Situation, 1950," October 1950, Circular 398, 26 pp.

"California Plum Industry: Trends and Outlook," January 1961, Circular 493, 34 pp.

CALIFORNIA PLUMS: ECONOMIC SITUATION, 1968

by

Jerry Foytik[1/]

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PART I: Interpretative Analysis

This appraisal of certain economic-marketing aspects of the California plum industry is presented by a series of 16 charts which show the major relationships existing within the industry and important trends that have taken place and continue to occur. But first there is a brief description of certain features of the industry as well as a summary (page 9) of "the situation in brief."

LIST OF FIGURES

California's Position

In this country commercial production of plums is confined principally to a few specialized growing areas in California. Some 15 to 20 varieties are of major importance. Plums are also grown in the Pacific Northwest and in several other states. California, however, is the leading plum producing state.

Plums are one of California's major deciduous fruits. They account for 20 percent of the fresh deciduous tree fruits shipped from the state and 40 percent of the shipments made during May-July.

California plums are used chiefly for fresh consumption within the state and in the heavily populated industrial region of the north central and northeastern states. They are marketed in a staggered fashion from May to September in accordance with progressively later maturity dates of different varieties. Only 5 percent of the crop is processed--mainly for freezing during recent years in contrast to canning as the chief processing outlet until a decade ago, except for quantities crushed in 1943-1947.

WHAT IS A PLUM?

Originally the terms "plum" and "prune" were used as synonyms for the fruit of hundreds of varieties comprising some 15 different species. A distinction in meaning evolved gradually, is currently recognized by the industry, and will be used throughout this report.

Prune designates a variety which can be and normally is dried without removal of the pit. The term refers to both the fruit in its fresh state and to the dried product.

Plum specifies a variety grown primarily for uses other than drying--mainly for fresh consumption but also, to a limited extent, for canning, freezing, crushing, and jam- and jelly-making. Most, though not all, of the "plum" varieties will ferment when dried with the pit. If they are dried after removal of the pit, the product is called "dried plums" and not "prunes".

Fresh prunes, which are grown extensively in the Pacific Northwest, fit into neither of the above categories. They are varieties which are equally well-suited and have been utilized in substantial volume for fresh use, canning, and drying. In recent years the Northwest industry has endeavored to gain widespread use of "purple plums" as a more appropriate designation.

Note: The industry considers the Sugar variety as a plum or a prune according to whether the fruit is shipped fresh or dried. This meaning is followed here although it somewhat contradicts the definitions given above.

Producing Areas

Plums are not very sensitive to soil and climatic conditions. They make their best growth and produce heavier yields, however, when grown on rather deep, fertile, well-drained loam or clay-loam soils. The long, dry summers in the interior valleys are well suited to the proper development and early ripening of plums if enough irrigation water is available to supplement the rainfall. When late spring frosts occur, blossoms of early varieties may be damaged seriously. Hence, plantings in the foothill regions are largely confined to the later-blooming varieties or to lower elevations. California's commercial acreage is concentrated in a few counties, forming three major producing areas (see box).

Important shifts in geographic location of acreage have occurred, even during the past decade. Three counties accounted for three-fourths of the total in 1956 and again in 1966. But their relative importance changed drastically. Placer declined from 30 to 11 percent of the state's acreage, while Tulare and Fresno counties increased from 42 to 65 percent. As late as the 1940's a major producing area centered about the adjoining counties of Solano, Sacramento, and San Joaquin. In 1966 they had only 3 percent of the total.

PRODUCTION DISTRICTS

Counties for each district are listed in decreasing order of present acreage.

South San Joaquin District includes five counties of the southern portion of the interior valleys: Tulare, Fresno, Kern, Madera, and Kings. This district corresponds approximately to the fruit-growing areas of three districts (Tulare, Fresno, and Kern) established by the California Tree Fruit Agreement.

Sacramento District is composed of the eight valley counties immediately north of those listed above: San Joaquin, Sutter, Yuba, Merced, Stanislaus, Solano, Sacramento, and Yolo. These counties approximate CTFA districts of Sutter, Sacramento River, Vacaville, and Lodi.

Placer District contains the 11 foothill counties in Crop Reporting District No. 6: Placer, El Dorado, and Nevada plus eight counties currently without any commercial acreage (Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Sierra, and Tuolumne). This district corresponds to Placer, El Dorado, and Colfax districts of CTFA.

Other Areas include eight counties in Southern California, 12 along the central coast, and 13 in the northern portion of the state.

Varietal Characteristics

Plum varieties show differences, sometimes quite marked, in appearance, palatability, marketability, tree growth and productiveness. These differences have a pronounced and direct effect upon the economic, as well as the technological, aspects of producing and marketing plums. Some 2,000 varieties have been grown successfully in the United States. Most of these are no longer grown or are planted on a limited scale in home gardens and for supplying local markets. Only a relatively few varieties are of commercial importance.

California plums grown for fresh consumption are primarily of the Japanese or the European groups. Japanese varieties (including hybrids) typically are medium to large; flat, round, or heart-shaped; crimson or red, never blue or purple; and very juicy. Many ripen early and can be marketed before the main avalanche of summer fruits arrives. European varieties generally are smaller; oval or roundish; and blue or purple. Compared to Japanese varieties, most European plums are milder, have a firmer texture, and are sold later.

Canning is limited largely to certain European varieties (especially Jefferson, Washington, and Yellow Egg),

VARIETY GROUPS

Plum varieties are sold during progressively later marketing periods and can be grouped according to date of sale. Since their relative importance changes drastically, sometimes within a decade or so, the classification must be revised from time to time. In this report three major groups are used. The varieties included are changed to reflect sharp shifts in relative fresh shipments. The varietal composition of the groups is listed in approximate order of peak sales.

Early Plums (sold in eastern markets until about July 15) include five varieties: Beauty, Formosa, and Santa Rosa plus Climax until 1959 and Burmosa since 1950.

Midseason Plums (sold chiefly between July 15 and August 10) include nine varieties: Burbank, Duarte, Tragedy, and Wickson plus Diamond, Gaviota and Sugar until 1959, El Dorado since 1930, and Becky Smith during 1930-1959.

Late Plums (sold mainly after August 10) include fifteen varieties: Giant, Kelsey, Sharkey, and President plus Grand Duke, Gros Hungarian, and Standard until 1954, Ace and Emily since 1935, Late Tragedy, Late Santa Rosa, and Late Duarte since 1940, and Nubiana, Laroda, and Queen Ann since 1955.

Minor Varieties are all others, including above varieties for years other than those given and canning plums sold fresh. Until recently their combined sales averaged only 1 percent of the total in most years. Now they represent a larger volume because some new introductions are becoming more important. Soon some will need to be classed as major varieties--e.g., Casselman, Red Roy, and Sim-ka.

which are not produced for fresh shipment to eastern markets. Usually these varieties are large, green or yellow.

In their attempt to find better adapted varieties, to increase yield, and to recognize buyer preferences, producers constantly alter the varietal composition of their acreage. Resulting changes in interstate shipments may be large, even within a few years. For example, consider shipments in 1955-1957 and 1965-1967 for the ten varieties presently most important. Sales increased from 8 to 47 percent of the total for seven of the top ten varieties. They decreased from 36 to 30 percent for Santa Rosa and from 20 to 9 percent for the other two.

These shifts can be shown in more detail by comparing interstate shipments in 1955-1959 and 1965-1967. Although Santa Rosa remained the leading variety, its importance declined from 36 to 30 percent of the total. The relative significance of other varieties changed much more. In 1950-1954 the next four major varieties were Beauty, Duarte, President, and Late Duarte, with sales equaling Santa Rosa, 36 percent of the total. By 1965-1967 their sales declined to 13 percent and they were outranked by four new varieties: Laroda, El Dorado, Late Santa Rosa, and Nubiana. These accounted for 35 percent of the sales in 1965-1967, compared to 5, 10, and 26 percent in 1950-1954, 1955-1959, and 1960-1964. Several other recent introductions (e.g., Burmosa, Casselman, and Queen Ann) already outsell President, Duarte, and Late Duarte and soon will also be more important than Beauty.

Marketings

Most plums have been and continue to be consumed fresh, especially in out-of-state markets. The distribution of fresh sales among individual markets has not changed greatly. However, there has been a definite trend toward greater private transactions. Since 1935-1939 such sales rose from 1.0 to 3.5 million packages, representing an increase from 32 to 66 percent of total interstate shipments. Although becoming relatively less important, the volume of auction sales did increase until 1946-1949 before declining from 2.6 to 1.8 million packages.

This trend away from auction selling has been underway for several decades. It is not likely to be reversed soon. In fact, a further shift to more private sales appears indicated for the next few years.

Each plum variety has a short marketing period. Only a few are sold in substantial volume for more than three or four weeks. Since the varieties mature

at different times, plums are marketed in a staggered fashion from early June to late September. A different pattern of weekly marketings prevails each year, particularly with respect to calendar dates, according to whether a given season is early or late and whether a large or small crop is produced. However, the average seasonal distribution of plum sales has remained essentially constant during the past 30 or 40 years, although substantial changes have occurred in the varietal composition of sales and in the relative volume grown in different producing areas.

Industry Controls

The development of the plum industry, its economic problems, and attempts at their solution--first voluntary marketing plans, then compulsory programs--are similar to those of other California fruit industries. Compulsory controls were authorized in 1933 by a marketing agreement established under federal law and applicable to plums, Bartlett pears, and Elberta peaches. The difficulties experienced initially in operating the program were soon overcome. In almost every season since 1939 plums shipped from the state were regulated by restrictions placed on shipments of small sizes and inferior grades. This grade and size technique also includes provisions for compulsory federal-state inspection as proof of compliance and for maturity requirements to insure a proper completion of the ripening process.

The plum program was changed in three major ways. In 1949 "plums" were separated into "early plums" and "other plums". This change was made primarily so that the parity price curb would not be used to deny the benefits of marketing control to producers of late plums because of high prices received for early varieties. The following year the industry developed and adopted a state marketing agreement in order to extend the controls used under the federal agreement to plums shipped for fresh consumption within the state. Its regulations, though couched in different terms, are parallel to those issued under the federal program. Finally, the state program, which was operated every season until 1965, became inoperative in 1965 because control over shipments to markets within the state was assumed by the federal program.

Currently the plum program is supervised by a grower committee of 12 members. All regulatory actions are subject to review and approval by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is administered jointly with several federal and state programs for marketing Bartlett pears, Elberta peaches, and

nectarines. The office, located in Sacramento, is called the California Tree Fruit Agreement.

The plum program has been operated primarily in order to restrict the shipment of poorer quality and smaller sizes to fresh market outlets. It has had this effect. There has been a pronounced shift toward shipping higher quality and larger sizes. Continued support of these controls presumably signifies the industry's confidence that returns to growers and handlers are increased without prejudicing long-run interests.

Major Changes and Relationships

It is true that plums are marketed mainly for fresh consumption as has been the case for many decades. Nevertheless, during the past 50 years the California plum industry has undergone several important changes. Cultural practices and marketing methods have been altered drastically. The geographical location, varietal composition, and age distribution of plum acreage have changed sharply. Production increased fourfold because of changes in acreage and yield. Farm prices fluctuated widely in response to annual variations in production and to changes in consumer purchasing power.

Past shifts, present trends, and prospects for the immediate future are summarized on the opposite page. More details on changes that have taken place and that are occurring now are portrayed in the 16 charts that follow. Brief interpretative commentaries appear below the charts.

THE SITUATION IN BRIEF

PRODUCTION of California plums quadrupled during the past half century to an annual average of 100,000 tons. This expansion was due chiefly to two factors operating in sequence--an increase in acreage until about 1935 followed by a rise in yield. Also production varied considerably from year to year because yield fluctuated widely with changes in weather conditions.

Acreage expanded rapidly until 1929, declined during the 1930's and then leveled off at an average of about 23,000 bearing acres. Its varietal, age, and locational composition changed considerably.

Yield remained at about 2.2 tons per bearing acre until 1935 and rose steadily thereafter to the present average of 4.4 tons.

MARKETINGS of plums changed little, on a relative basis, during the past several decades. Quantities not utilized remained negligible until 1931 and averaged 4 percent of the crop in subsequent years.

Fresh sales account for 95 percent of total marketings. One-fifth of these are sold within California while four-fifths are shipped from the state. The varieties are marketed in a staggered fashion throughout the season since they mature at different times.

Processing is limited to small quantities canned and frozen. Cannery sales averaged 2,600 tons in 1910-1929, 1,800 tons in 1930-1949, and declined to about 800 tons since 1963. The freezing outlet expanded during the past decade and now takes 4,100 tons annually.

FARM PRICES have varied considerably. Their average level was determined chiefly by changes in consumer purchasing power. Annual variations were due mostly to year-to-year fluctuations in production.

General level increased gradually from a Depression low of $25 per ton in 1931-1933 to $50 in 1941, then rose rapidly to an average of $140 maintained since 1950.

Annual fluctuations have been, and continue to be, substantial. For example, the change from one year to the next exceeds $28 per ton in one half of the seasons during 1950-1966. This equals 20 percent of the average price for the period.

Cannery prices averaged two-thirds of the price for fresh sales until 1946 and one-third as much since 1950. Prices in the freezing outlet are still lower by a considerable margin.

THE OUTLOOK is difficult to state precisely. But the situation in prospect for the next decade or so can be indicated in general terms.

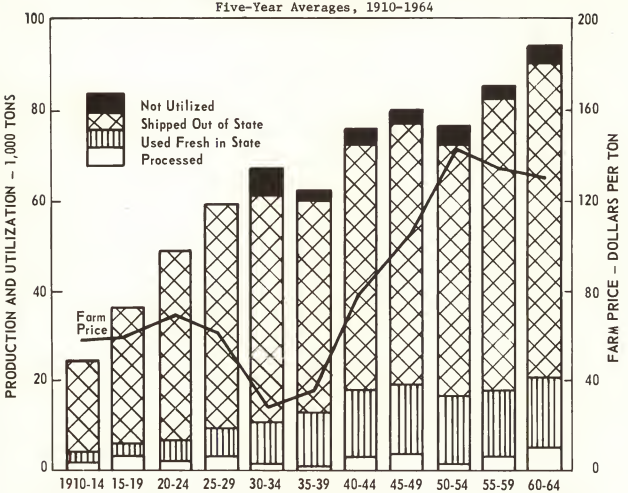
Production is likely to increase in the immediate future, even if bearing acreage remains at about the present level, as is expected. A continued rise in average yield seems likely, provided the good cultural practices now followed are not abandoned.

Marketings are expected to continue in the patterns followed for many years. Local and interstate fresh sales probably will remain at about present relative amounts. Processing is not likely to change much, except for a further shift from canning to freezing.

Farm prices probably will remain at about the present level--if consumer purchasing power continues to climb near the current rate. The prospective production increase should not depress farm prices unduly except in years of bumper crops.

FIGURE 1

California Plums: Production, Utilization and Farm Price
Five-Year Averages, 1910-1964



Production expanded from 24,000 to 95,000 tons since 1910-1914. Quantities not utilized remained negligible until 1931 and exceeded 4,800 tons during one-third of the subsequent years and were 7,000 tons or more in one of five seasons.

Plums are used chiefly for fresh consumption, especially in out-of-state markets. Within California fresh sales increased from 2,100 tons in 1910-1914 to an average of about 15,000 tons maintained since 1940. Shipments from the state rose from 20,000 tons in 1910-1914 to 50,000 tons in 1925-1944 and 71,000 tons in 1960-1964.

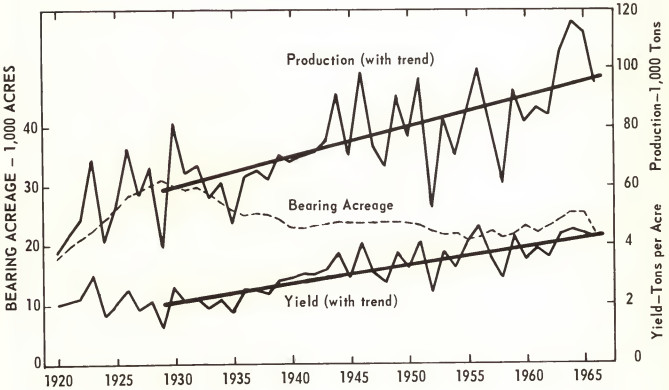
Processing is a minor outlet for plums -- only 5% of the crop has been and is processed. Cannery use decreased from 2,600 tons annually in 1910-1929 to 1,700 tons in 1930-1959 and 1,150 tons since 1960. An additional 5,000 tons were crushed and frozen annually during the war period (1943-1946). After 1947 only limited quantities were crushed. Use of plums for freezing increased since about 1955 and now amounts to 4,500 tons annually.

Farm prices have varied sharply due mainly to changes in production and consumer purchasing power. They declined considerably during the interwar period and then rose rapidly, especially during the early 1940's. Now they average about five times the depression low for 1931-1933 and double the 1920-1929 level.

Based on Tables 1, 2, and 3.

FIGURE 2

California Plums: Production, Bearing Acreage and Yield, 1920-1966



The relative importance of yield and bearing acreage in causing variations in production is clear. Annual fluctuations in production were large chiefly because yield varied widely from year to year. The longer-run expansion in production was due primarily to increased acreage until the early 1930's and increased yield since then.

Bearing acreage expanded rapidly to a peak of 31,600 acres in 1929, declined during the 1930's, and fluctuated about an average level of some 23,100 acres since 1940. Yield varied about an average of 2.2 tons (per bearing acre) until 1935 and rose steadily thereafter to an average of 4.4 tons for 1963-1966. Year-to-year changes in yield (and in production) exceed 20% of the average level in one out of every two seasons.

The upward trends in production and yield have been substantial and by fairly constant amounts for a long time. Trends for 1930-1966 can be described well by linear equations:

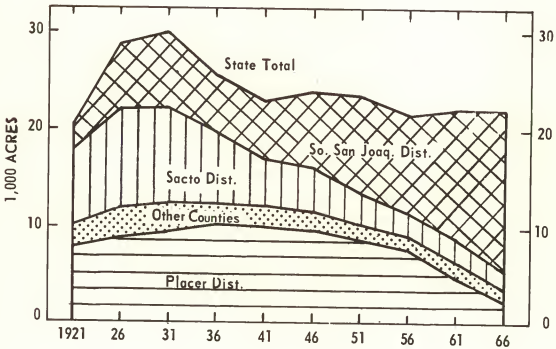
$$Q = 95{,}805 + 1.003T \text{ and } Y = 4.288 + 0.0593T$$

where Q is production in tons,
Y is yield in tons per bearing acre, and
T is time measured in years from 1965.

Based on Tables 1 and 1A, supplemented by 1920-1939 data from the source quoted.

FIGURE 3

California Plums: Distribution of Bearing Acreage, by District, 1921-1966



Total bearing acreage changed considerably prior to 1941 and relatively little thereafter. The average for 1956-1966 was about equal to the bearing acreage in 1921 and in 1941 but almost 30% below the high level of 1931.

The geographical distribution of the total has changed markedly. The principal shift consisted of the increase occurring in the South San Joaquin District and large decreases elsewhere -- even during the past quarter century when the state's total bearing acreage remained fairly constant.

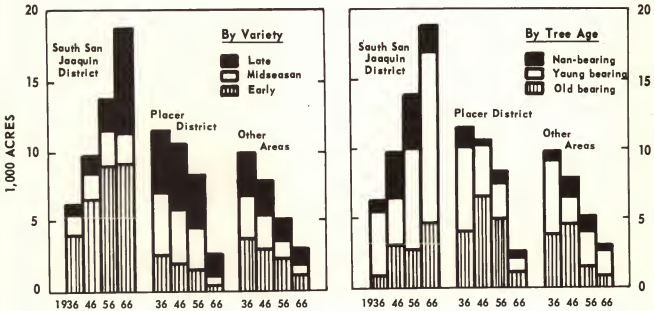
Since 1941, bearing acreage tripled in South San Joaquin District (increasing from 6,200 to 17,000 acres) and declined by about the same amount elsewhere in the state: from 10,000 to 2,400 acres in Placer District, from 4,800 to 1,700 acres in Sacramento District, and from 2,100 to 1,000 acres in other counties.

Percentagewise, South San Joaquin increased from 11% of the total in 1921 to 25% in 1926-1941 and 77% in 1966. Placer District varied between 30 and 43% during 1921-1956 and then decreased sharply to 11% in 1966. Sacramento District declined from 39 to 8% and other areas from 12 to 4% during 1921-1966.

Based on Table 4.

FIGURE 4

California Plums: Varietal and Age Composition of Acreage, by District, 1936, 1946, 1956, and 1966



Although total acreage did not change much during 1936-1966, its composition was altered considerably. The major shift was in geographic location. Acreage in the South San Joaquin District increased from 23 to 77% of the state total. The varietal and age distribution of acreage also changed significantly.

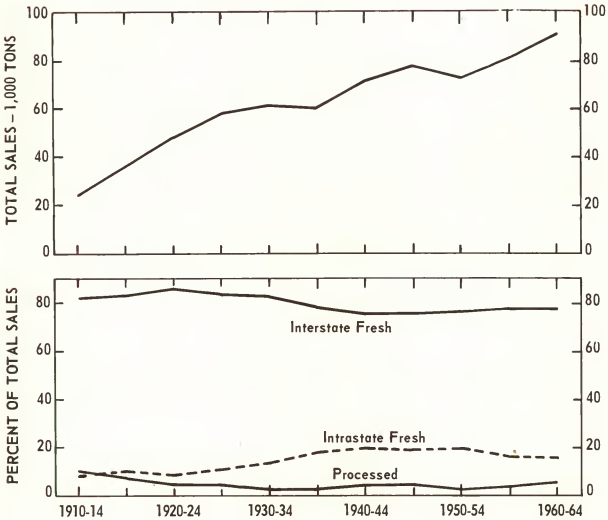
The proportion of total acreage planted to early, midseason, and late plums remained at about 42, 29, and 29% in 1936, 1946, and 1956 and then changed to 45, 14, and 41% in 1966. This situation resulted because within each major district acreage changes for the three varietal groups were similar from 1936 to 1956 but not thereafter. During 1956-1966, acreage in South San Joaquin tripled for late plums (2,370 to 7,550 acres), changed little for early varieties, and declined 15% for midseason plums. In other districts acreage decreased about 50% for early and late plums and 70% for midseason varieties.

The age distribution of plum trees within each district changes considerably over time. It was about the same in 1966 as 30 years earlier. However, a much greater proportion of the acreage consisted of older trees (those 17 years or more since planting) in 1946 than in either 1936 or 1966 -- 51 vs. 32 and 27% on a state-wide basis. Age distribution also varied among districts. Older trees were a much smaller percentage of total acreage in the South San Joaquin District than in other districts.

Based on Table 5.

FIGURE 5

California Plums: Disposition of Sales, 1910-1964

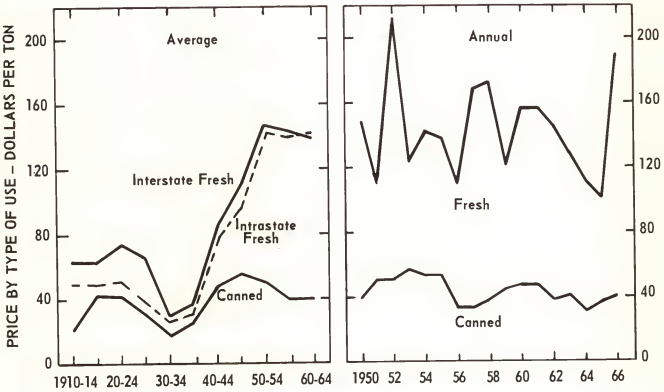


The importance of fresh sales in out-of-state markets is clearly evident. In the past this outlet took 80% of all sales -- somewhat more (83%) during 1910-1934 and less (77%) in 1935-1964. Sales within the state averaged 9% of the total during 1910-1924 and rose to a level of 18% since about 1935. The proportion processed declined steadily from 10% in 1910-1914 to 3% in 1935-1939 and averaged almost 5% since 1940.

Based on Table 2.

FIGURE 6

California Plums: Grower Prices by Type of Utilization, 1910-1966



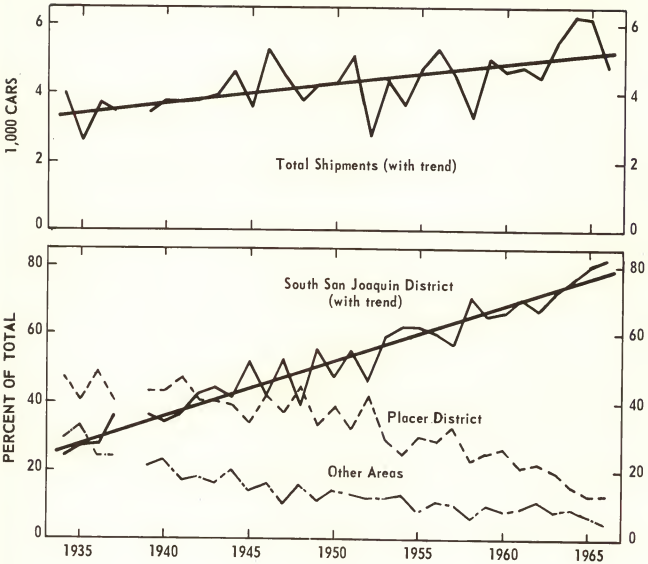
The price received by growers averaged $62 per ton in 1910-1929. It declined sharply to $25 in 1931-1933, increased gradually to $50 in 1941 and then rose rapidly to an average of $140 maintained during 1950-1966. Annual fluctuations were substantial. For example, since 1950 the price changed by $75 or more in four years and by at least $28 (20% of the average level) in one-half of the years.

Prices are higher for fresh sales than for plums processed. On the average the price for cannery plums was 63% of the fresh price until the mid-1940's, and 32% as much since 1950. Variations in annual prices are only half as much percentagewise for cannery plums as for those sold fresh.

Based on Table 3.

FIGURE 7

California Plums: Out-of-State Shipments by District, 1934-1966



Since 1934-1939 the volume of plums shipped from California increased by over half (to 5,618 cars in 1964-1966) and the quantity coming from the South San Joaquin District quadrupled (from 1,014 to 4,390 cars). This area's share rose from 30 to 77% of the total. These changes occurred gradually during the period. They can be described quite well by linear trends:

$$Q = 5151.1 + 58.10T \text{ and } P = 76.36 + 1.62T$$

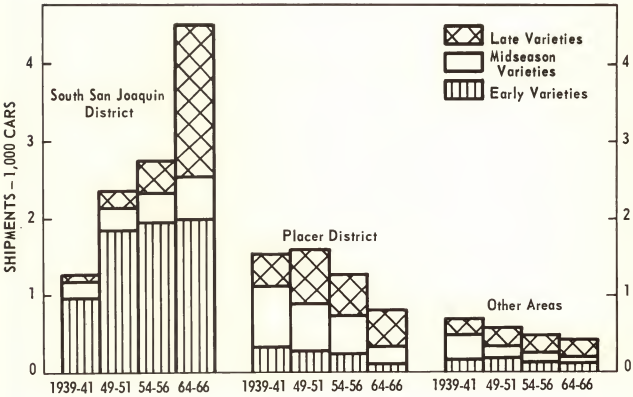
where Q is the total number of cars shipped,
P is the percent coming from South San Joaquin, and
T is time measured in years from 1965.

Also during this period shipments varied considerably from year to year. Such annual fluctuations exceeded 20% of the average level of shipments in about one out of two years.

Based on Tables 7 and 7A, supplemented by 1934-1939 data from source quoted.

FIGURE 8

California Plums: Varietal Composition of Out-of-State Shipments, by District, 1939-1966



Since 1939-1941 plum shipments to out-of-state markets increased 60%. They almost quadrupled for the South San Joaquin District and declined by about 50% for Placer District and 25% for other areas. Hence the proportion originating in South San Joaquin rose from 35 to 79% of the total; it declined from 45 to 14% for Placer and from 20 to 7% for other areas. About 75% of the increase from South San Joaquin consisted of expansion in the shipment of early varieties during the 1940's and of late plums during the past decade. Two-thirds of the decrease from the remainder of the state was caused by a sharp decline in the shipment of midseason varieties.

During this period shipments increased 50% for early plums, decreased 35% for midseason varieties, and rose to 3-1/2 times their former volume for late plums. The varietal composition changed from 42, 38, and 20% for early, midseason, and late plums in 1939-1941 to 40, 15, and 45% now. In other words, there was a large decrease in midseason plums and a corresponding increase for late varieties.

Based on Table 9, supplemented by 1939-1941 data from source quoted.

FIGURE 9

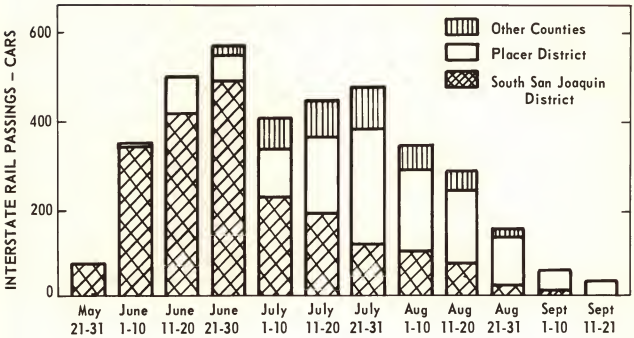
California Plums: Change in Size Composition of Out-of-State Shipments, 1945-1964 by Averages

Larger plums are being shipped to out-of-state markets than was the case 15 years ago. Shipments of 4x4 and larger packs doubled from 22 to 48% of the total since 1945-1949, whereas packs smaller than 4x5 declined from 29 to 4-1/2%. This shift occurred for each variety. The increase in the larger plums was from 15 to 31% for early varieties, 28 to 53% for midseason varieties, and 33 to 68% for late varieties. Reductions in packs of small plums were from 31 to 5-1/2, 28 to 3-1/2, and 20 to 5% for these varietal groups.

Based on Table 10, supplemented by 1955-1959 data from the source quoted.

FIGURE 10

California Plums: Interstate Rail Passings, by Ten-day Periods, by District, 1953-1957 Average



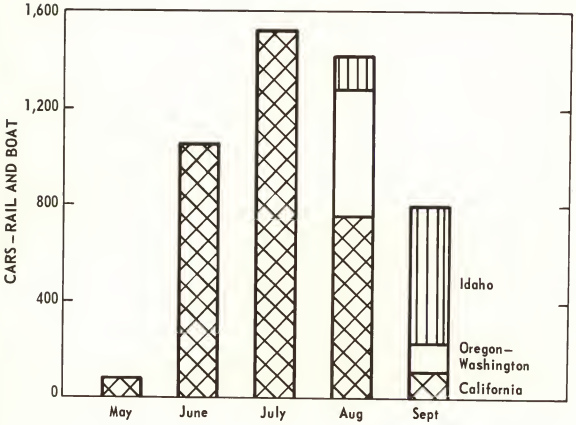
The earlier date for shipments from South San Joaquin Valley is evident. In 1953-1957, about 40% of the plums from this district were shipped by June 30, 35% during the next three weeks, and 25% after July 10. Shipments from the remainder of the state reached the same relative volume exactly one month later. Shipments from South San Joaquin represented 90% of the total during May-June, 40% in July, and 25% thereafter.

These data are no longer published by 10-day periods. However, the distribution described above still describes the shipment pattern adequately except that a greater proportion of the total shipments come from South San Joaquin.

Based on Table 12.

FIGURE 11

Plums and Fresh Prunes: Monthly Carlot Shipments, by State, 1960-1964 Average



Practically all the plums shipped in carlot quantities originate in four states of the Far West. Two-thirds of the total volume comes from California, one-sixth from Oregon-Washington, and one-sixth from Idaho. All other states account for only one-half of one percent. This small volume consists almost entirely of plums shipped from Texas during May.

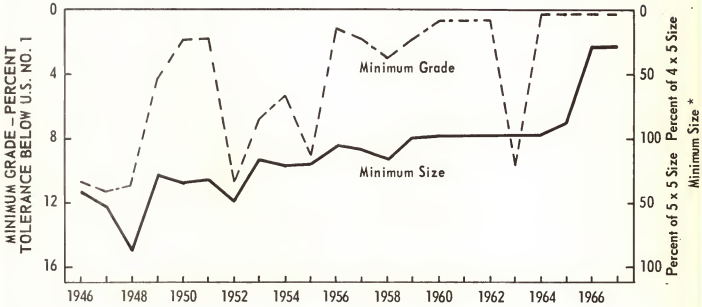
Plums are shipped in large volume from early June to about mid-September. However, shipments leave the major producing areas at different times. California ships 80% of its plums by July 31, 10% during August 1-15, and 10% thereafter. About 75% of the plums from Oregon-Washington are shipped in August and most of the others by mid-September. Idaho shipments are still later -- about 15% in late August and 85% in September.

Thus during May, June, and July when California ships 80% of its plums, shipments from other states are negligible. About 50% of the plums shipped in August come from California, 40% from Oregon-Washington, and 10% from Idaho. Thereafter supplies come primarily from Idaho although Oregon and Washington ship some during early September.

Based on Table 13.

FIGURE 12

California Plums: Minimum Grade and Size Permitted
Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1946-1967



Grade and size minima permitted for out-of-state shipments were increased considerably during the past two decades. Most of the improvement for grade was made by the late 1950's. Since then minima were set at fairly high levels each season except in 1963 when a large tolerance for grade defects was established. The size minimum was raised gradually throughout the period except for a sharp increase for 1966-1967. The grade tolerance was reduced from 11% below U.S. No. 1 in 1946-1948 to 2% in 1956-1958 and 1/4% in 1964-1967. Minimum size was raised from 62% 5x5 in 1946-1948 to 97% 4x5 in 1959-1965 and 29% 4x5 in 1966-1967.

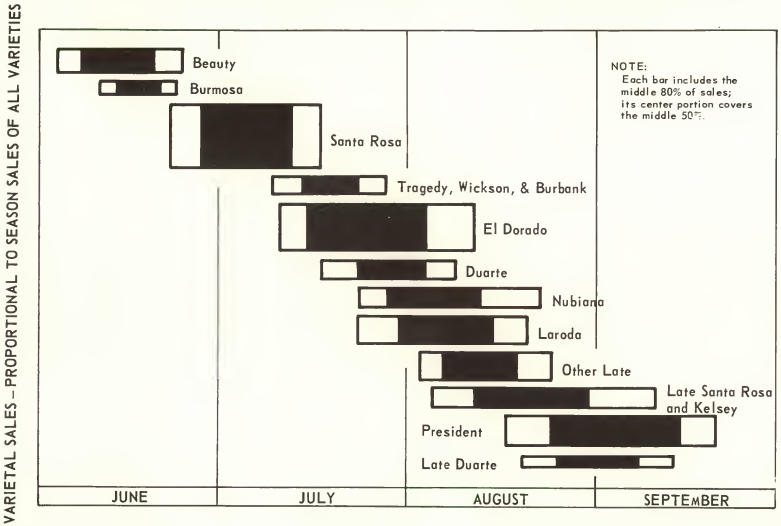
The minimum levels established for different varieties vary as do the changes in their levels (see the appendix tables). For example, during the period 1946-1949 to 1964-1967, the percent of defects was decreased from 8 to 0 for Beauty, Santa Rosa, President, and Wickson, and 25 to 10 for Kelsey and Tragedy. Minimum sizes were increased from 100 to 38% 5x5 for Beauty, 50% 5x5 to 75% 4x5 for Santa Rosa and President, 52 to 0% 4x5 for Wickson and Kelsey, and 35 to 0% for Tragedy.

*The right-hand scale is a composite index of minimum sizes for the different varieties. The top half refers to percentages of 0 to 100 of 4x5 size; bottom to percentages of 0 to 100 of 5x5 size. For this purpose (as in Tables 15A-B-C) 100% 4x5 is considered equivalent to 0% 5x5.

Based on Tables 14A-B-C and 15A-B-C.

FIGURE 13

California Plums: Varietal Marketing Periods at New York Auction Market, 1960-1966 Average

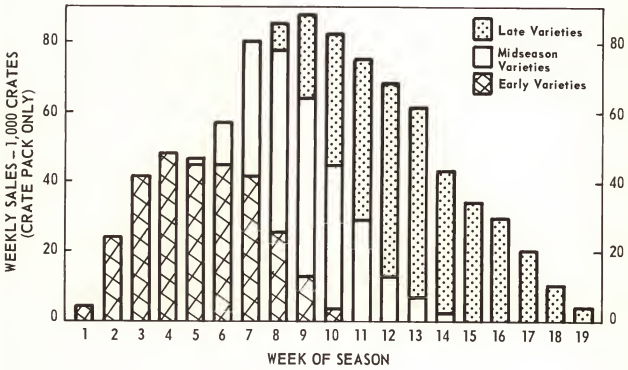


Successive varieties are sold during progressively later marketing periods and, hence, each variety has a fairly short marketing period. In 1960-1966 the marketing periods (covering the middle 80% of sales) were June 3-24 for Beauty, June 22-July 17 for Santa Rosa, July 10-August 11 for El Dorado, July 23-August 22 for Nubiana, and August 16-September 20 for President.

Based on Table 25.

FIGURE 14

California Plums: Weekly New York Auction Sales, by Varietal Groups, 1960-1964 Average

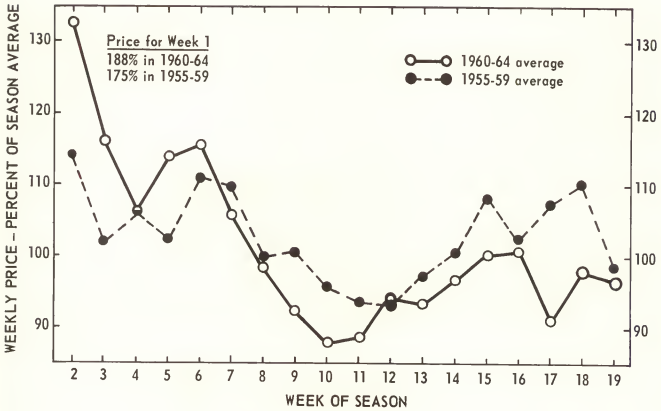


Generally sales of early plums are considerable in weeks 3-7 and become negligible after week 8. Over 85% of midseason varieties are marketed during weeks 7-11. Sales of late plums do not become substantial until week 10 and remain large for 6 or 7 weeks. Hence, sales consist of large quantities from different varietal groups in two short periods: weeks 7-8 for early and midseason plums and weeks 10-11 for midseason and late varieties. Only in week 9 are considerable quantities of all three groups marketed. This pattern of relative weekly sales by varietal groups has prevailed for several decades. (Note: this chart does not include minor varieties since these represent only 2% of total sales.)

Based on Table 22.

FIGURE 15

California Plums: Weekly New York Auction Price, 1955-1964 by Averages

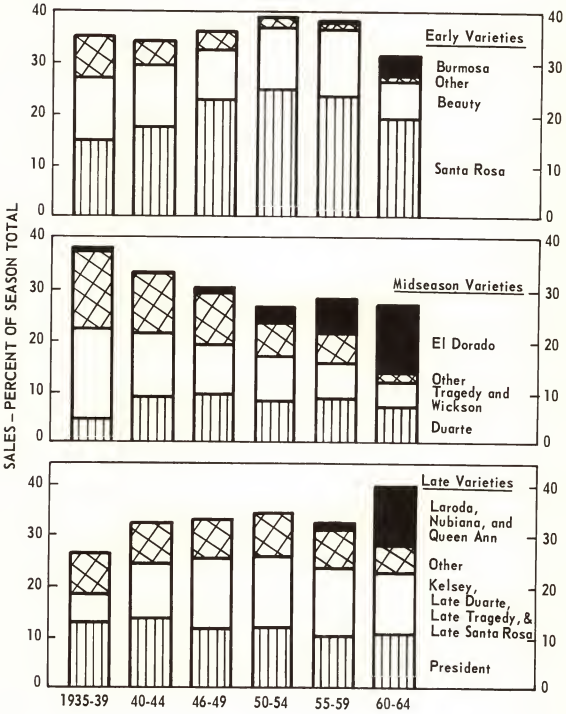


Usually, the auction price at New York is high at the beginning of each season. It declines 50% from week 1 to midseason and then rises moderately as the volume of sales decreases. Often this general movement is interrupted by a small rise as sales of midseason plums begin -- weeks 5-6 in 1960-1964. This pattern of weekly prices varies considerably from year to year -- often by more than the difference between the 1955-1959 and 1960-1964 averages.

Based on Table 20.

FIGURE 16

California Plums: New York Auction Sales by Varieties, Averages 1935-1939 to 1960-1964



The changing varietal composition of New York auction sales is clear. Several varieties are marketed in smaller quantities than formerly, while some varieties recently introduced now account for a considerable proportion of total volume of plums sold at the New York auction market.

Based on Table 21.

PART II: Statistical Supplement

This supplement presents the data utilized for Part I and certain additional statistics. The tables are arranged in five sections as indicated by the "List of Tables". For the sake of brevity, the "List of Tables" uses short titles. The note appearing below gives sources and briefly describes the tabulation methods used.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These tables contain secondary data taken from or based upon information assembled and published by various agencies. Most of the data were compiled originally by the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, the California Federal-State Market News Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service (USDA), and the California Tree Fruit Agreement. Sources listed in the tables indicate the publications from which data were compiled. They give more detailed information, data for prior years, revisions, and current data.

Some series extend back many years. In these cases, the tables give annual data for the past 25 years or so and averages (usually by five-year periods) for the entire span of years. Several tables also contain a few blank lines which may be used by the user of the report for entering data as they become available for years after 1966 (or 1967). In some tables the annual data for the last year are preliminary. Sources should be consulted if the final data are desired.

Derived figures (such as percentages and averages) are computed from unrounded data and hence may vary somewhat from the results indicated by the rounded data shown in the tables. When percentage distributions are computed (of weekly auction sales, district shipments, etc.), their sums do not always total 100.0 percent exactly because of rounding. Similarly, five-year averages of shipments rounded to the nearest car for each district do not necessarily equal the average (rounded) of the five annual state totals. The practice followed here is to modify data for the components (slightly) so as to get "accurate" totals.

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1

California Plums: Production, Acreage, and Yields, 1910-1967

Crop year	Production: Total	Production: Of no value	Acreage: Bearing	Acreage: Non-bearing	Acreage: Total	Yield per bearing acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	tons		acres			tons
Averages:						
1910-1914	24,400	0				
1915-1919	36,600	0				
1920-1924	48,800	0	21,580	8,753	30,333	2.26
1925-1929	58,600	0	29,714	5,372	35,086	1.98
1930-1934	66,800	4,800	29,424	4,480	33,904	2.26
1935-1939	62,400	1,400	25,571	3,659	29,230	2.45
1940-1944	76,000	3,600	23,590	3,954	27,544	3.22
1945-1949	80,400	2,200	24,030	5,700	29,730	3.35
1950-1954	76,400	3,200	22,727	3,420	26,147	3.36
1955-1959	84,200	2,400	21,608	6,307	27,915	3.90
1960-1964	95,000	3,200	23,685	5,613	29,298	3.99
Annual:						
1940	69,000	5,000	23,372	3,666	27,038	2.95
1941	71,000	5,000	23,031	3,543	26,574	3.08
1942	72,000	6,000	23,495	3,550	27,045	3.06
1943	76,000	0	23,748	4,171	27,919	3.20
1944	92,000	2,000	24,303	4,838	29,141	3.79
1945	71,000	1,000	24,043	5,824	29,867	2.95
1946	100,000	0	24,010	6,282	30,292	4.16
1947	74,000	0	24,095	6,302	30,397	3.07
1948	67,000	0	24,056	5,403	29,459	2.79
1949	90,000	10,000	23,945	4,690	28,635	3.76
1950	77,000	2,000	23,851	3,830	27,681	3.23
1951	97,000	3,000	23,464	3,618	27,082	4.13
1952	53,000	0	22,456	3,253	25,709	2.36
1953	84,000	7,000	21,936	3,182	25,118	3.83
1954	71,000	4,000	21,926	3,216	25,142	3.24
1955	86,000	2,000	21,094	4,978	26,072	4.08
1956	100,000	4,000	21,555	6,011	27,566	4.64
1957	81,000	3,000	22,340	6,031	28,371	3.63
1958	61,000	0	21,297	6,934	28,231	2.86
1959	93,000	3,000	21,755	7,579	29,334	4.27
1960	82,000	2,000	23,268	6,137	29,405	3.52
1961	87,000	2,000	22,211	5,844	28,055	3.92
1962	84,000	2,000	23,237	4,965	28,202	3.61
1963	106,000	5,000	24,232	5,928	30,160	4.37
1964	116,000	5,000	25,478	5,190	30,668	4.55
1965	113,000	5,000	25,420	3,820	29,240	4.45
1966	95,000	9,000	22,090	2,470	24,560	4.30
1967	98,000	3,000	22,000			4.45
1968						
1969						

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Crops: Acreage, Production, Utilization, and Value, for 1909-1955 and 1949-1961, supplemented by later reports.

TABLE 1A

California Plums: Actual and Estimated Production and Yield, 1930-1966

Year	Production			Yield per bearing acre		
	Actual	Estimated[a/]	Difference	Actual	Estimated[a/]	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	tons					
1930	82,000	60,700	21,300	2.68	2.212	.468
1931	65,000	61,703	3,297	2.17	2.272	- .102
1932	68,000	62,706	5,294	2.26	2.331	- .071
1933	57,000	63,709	- 6,709	1.97	2.390	- .420
1934	62,000	64,712	- 2,712	2.24	2.450	- .210
1935	48,000	65,715	-17,715	1.82	2.509	- .689
1936	64,000	66,718	- 2,718	2.52	2.568	- .048
1937	66,000	67,721	- 1,721	2.56	2.628	- .068
1938	63,000	68,724	- 5,724	2.46	2.687	- .227
1939	71,000	69,727	1,273	2.88	2.746	.134
1940	69,000	70,730	- 1,730	2.95	2.806	.144
1941	71,000	71,733	- 733	3.08	2.865	.215
1942	72,000	72,736	- 736	3.06	2.924	.136
1943	76,000	73,739	2,261	3.20	2.983	.217
1944	92,000	74,742	17,258	3.79	3.043	.747
1945	71,000	75,745	- 4,745	2.95	3.102	- .152
1946	100,000	76,748	23,252	4.16	3.161	.999
1947	74,000	77,751	- 3,751	3.07	3.221	- .151
1948	67,000	78,754	-11,754	2.79	3.280	- .490
1949	90,000	79,757	10,243	3.76	3.339	.421
1950	77,000	80,760	- 3,760	3.23	3.398	- .168
1951	97,000	81,763	15,237	4.13	3.458	.672
1952	53,000	82,766	-29,766	2.36	3.517	-1.157
1953	84,000	83,769	231	3.83	3.576	.254
1954	71,000	84,772	-13,772	3.24	3.636	- .396
1955	86,000	85,775	225	4.08	3.695	.385
1956	100,000	86,778	13,222	4.64	3.754	.886
1957	81,000	87,781	- 6,781	3.63	3.814	- .184
1958	61,000	88,784	-27,784	2.86	3.873	-1.013
1959	93,000	89,787	3,213	4.27	3.932	.338
1960	82,000	90,790	- 8,790	3.52	3.992	- .472
1961	87,000	91,793	- 4,793	3.92	4.051	- .131
1962	84,000	92,796	- 8,796	3.61	4.110	- .500
1963	106,000	93,799	12,201	4.37	4.169	.201
1964	116,000	94,802	21,198	4.55	4.229	.321
1965	113,000	95,805	17,195	4.45	4.288	.162
1966	95,000	96,808	- 1,808	4.30	4.347	- .047

a/ Estimated by linear trends Y = a + bT, where T is time measured in years from 1965. Each trend was determined, by the method of least squares, using data for 1930-1966. The following values were computed:

Measure	Production	Yield
a -- constant in trend equation	95,805	4.288
b -- regression coefficient	1,003	.0593
t -- t-ratio for b	5.23	8.070
r -- correlation coefficient	0.662	0.806
S -- standard error of estimate	12,457	0.477
σ -- standard deviation	16,186	0.785
M -- mean	78,757	3.280

Source: Actual production and yield data come from Table 1, supplemented by 1930-1939 data from source quoted.

TABLE 2

California Plums: Disposition of Sales, 1910-1967

Crop year	Total sold	Marketed fresh			Processed		
		Total	Out of state	Within state	Canned	Frozen	Total[a/]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	tons, fresh weight						
Averages:							
1910-1914	24,200	21,880	19,800	2,080	2,320	0	2,320
1915-1919	36,400	33,460	29,840	3,620	2,940	0	2,940
1920-1924	48,600	46,120	41,760	4,360	2,480	0	2,480
1925-1929	58,400	55,600	48,960	6,640	2,800	0	2,800
1930-1934	61,720	59,840	51,340	8,500	1,880	0	1,880
1935-1939	60,700	58,940	47,660	11,280	1,760	0	1,760
1940-1944	72,100	68,380	54,260	14,120	1,500	380	3,720
1945-1949	77,900	73,800	58,860	14,940	1,960	580	4,100
1950-1954	72,900	70,780	56,420	14,360	1,660	460	2,120
1955-1959	81,500	77,880	64,100	13,780	1,520	2,100	3,620
1960-1964	91,600	86,280	71,320	14,960	1,360	3,960	5,320
Annual:							
1940	63,700	62,800	52,200	10,600	900	0	900
1941	65,700	64,000	50,400	13,600	1,700	0	1,700
1942	65,700	64,700	51,100	13,600	1,000	0	1,000
1943	75,700	68,400	54,000	14,400	1,000	1,100	7,300
1944	89,700	82,000	63,600	18,400	2,900	800	7,700
1945	69,700	63,500	49,600	13,900	2,100	1,000	6,200
1946	99,700	92,000	75,500	16,500	2,100	1,600	7,700
1947	73,700	70,900	57,500	13,400	2,100	0	2,800
1948	66,700	65,100	52,500	12,600	1,600	0	1,600
1949	79,700	77,500	59,200	18,300	1,900	300	2,200
1950	74,700	73,100	59,900	13,200	1,400	200	1,600
1951	93,700	91,000	70,900	20,100	2,200	500	2,700
1952	52,700	50,600	39,500	11,100	2,100	0	2,100
1953	76,700	75,000	60,500	14,500	1,100	600	1,700
1954	66,700	64,200	51,300	12,900	1,500	1,000	2,500
1955	83,700	80,500	65,600	14,900	900	2,300	3,200
1956	95,700	91,800	75,800	16,000	2,400	1,500	3,900
1957	77,700	75,100	62,700	12,400	1,500	1,100	2,600
1958	60,700	56,700	46,300	10,400	1,500	2,500	4,000
1959	89,700	85,300	70,100	15,200	1,300	3,100	4,400
1960	79,800	76,800	65,000	11,800	1,000	2,000	3,000
1961	84,800	79,900	66,300	13,600	1,400	3,500	4,900
1962	81,800	74,700	62,300	12,400	2,100	5,000	7,100
1963	100,800	95,000	76,600	18,400	1,100	4,700	5,800
1964	110,800	105,000	86,400	18,600	1,200	4,600	5,800
1965	107,800	102,400	85,700	16,700	700	4,700	5,400
1966	85,800	82,200	66,300	15,900	600	3,000	3,600
1967	94,800	90,800	72,800	18,000	500	3,500	4,000
1968							
1969							

a/ Includes quantities crushed of 5,200, 4,000, 3,100, 4,000 and 700 tons, respectively, in 1943-1947.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Crops: Acreage, Production, Utilization, and Value, for 1909-1955 and 1949-1961, supplemented by later reports.

TABLE 3

California Plums: Returns to Growers,[a] by Type of Utilization, 1910-1966

Crop year	All uses		Marketed fresh			Processed b/	
	Per bearing acre	Per ton	Total	Out of state	Within state	Canned	Frozen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	dollars		dollars per fresh ton				
Averages:							
1910-1914		58.54	62.60	64.00	49.60	21.40	
1915-1919		60.18	61.28	62.80	49.00	44.00	
1920-1924	149.80	70.14	71.74	74.44	50.60	41.60	
1925-1929	112.28	61.04	62.50	65.90	39.40	31.40	
1930-1934	61.08	28.34	28.70	29.16	26.20	18.00	
1935-1939	84.32	35.62	35.94	37.28	30.60	25.80	
1940-1944	256.00	81.32	85.18	86.80	78.60	49.20	47.00
1945-1949	342.80	106.02	109.62	112.40	97.40	56.40	44.33
1950-1954	450.00	145.40	148.20	149.20	144.80	50.60	33.00
1955-1959	515.00	137.00	142.40	142.60	141.60	40.40	18.00
1960-1964	508.80	132.80	139.80	139.80	140.80	40.68	13.90
Annual:							
1940	113.00	41.30	41.30	42.00	38.00	40.00	
1941	144.00	50.20	50.50	52.00	45.00	38.00	
1942	217.00	77.40	77.80	81.00	66.00	50.00	
1943	470.00	147.00	161.00	165.00	144.00	60.00	45.00
1944	336.00	90.70	95.30	94.00	100.00	58.00	49.00
1945	326.00	112.00	119.00	117.00	125.00	55.00	47.00
1946	446.00	107.00	113.00	116.00	100.00	70.00	46.00
1947	381.00	124.00	127.00	133.00	100.00	57.00	
1948	320.00	115.00	116.00	122.00	92.00	60.00	
1949	241.00	72.10	73.10	74.00	70.00	40.00	40.00
1950	462.00	147.00	149.00	152.00	135.00	40.00	33.00
1951	437.00	109.00	111.00	110.00	115.00	51.00	51.00
1952	491.00	208.00	214.00	214.00	216.00	51.00	
1953	432.00	123.00	124.00	124.00	126.00	57.00	24.00
1954	428.00	140.00	143.00	146.00	132.00	54.00	24.00
1955	538.00	135.00	139.00	140.00	136.00	54.00	32.00
1956	496.00	107.00	110.00	108.00	120.00	33.00	16.00
1957	595.00	164.00	169.00	170.00	164.00	33.00	19.00
1958	466.00	163.00	173.00	175.00	165.00	38.00	13.00
1959	480.00	116.00	121.00	120.00	123.00	44.00	10.00
1960	526.00	153.00	158.00	156.00	170.00	47.00	12.00
1961	570.00	149.00	157.00	156.00	160.00	46.70	12.80
1962	473.00	134.00	145.00	146.00	142.00	37.90	11.70
1963	509.00	122.00	128.00	129.00	126.00	40.60	9.70
1964	466.00	106.00	111.00	112.00	106.00	31.20	23.30
1965	412.00	96.80	101.00	104.00	88.00	37.00	14.00
1966	709.00	182.00	189.00	190.00	185.00	40.00	14.00
1967							
1968							
1969							

a/ Returns for naked fruit at growers' first delivery point.
b/ For quantities crushed the prices were $10, $27, $30, $4, and $1, respectively, in 1943-1947.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Crops: Acreage, Production, Utilization, and Value, for 1909-1955 and 1949-1961, supplemented by later reports.

TABLE 4

California Plums: Bearing Acreage by District and County, 1921-1966

County and district a/	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	1951	1956	1961	1966 b/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All counties	20,160	28,970	29,960	25,428	23,031	24,010	23,464	21,555	22,211	22,091
So. San Joaquin District										
Tulare	1,200	2,800	3,273	2,319	2,720	3,541	5,126	4,741	6,114	7,793
Fresno	855	3,000	2,903	1,333	1,609	2,815	2,904	3,476	5,189	6,895
Kern	80	700	890	1,733	1,543	1,312	1,731	1,529	1,852	1,740
Kings	50	100	140	135	106	148	125	137	156	281
Madera	110	250	330	190	206	252	291	132	257	330
Total	2,295	6,850	7,536	5,700	6,184	8,068	10,177	10,015	13,538	17,039
Placer District										
Placer	6,750	7,750	8,652	9,738	9,439	9,166	7,982	7,359	4,581	2,326
El Dorado	400	475	474	364	364	220	165	78	20	20
Other	510	530	330	95	102	92	44	43	10	7
Total	7,660	8,755	9,456	10,197	9,905	9,478	8,191	7,480	4,611	2,353
Sacramento District										
Merced	70	200	90	119	90	123	121	108	60	157
Sacramento	2,400	2,600	2,000	1,308	1,018	736	228	130	27	9
San Joaquin	1,200	1,800	2,060	1,770	1,371	1,249	978	755	726	611
Solano	3,200	4,250	4,800	3,395	1,462	1,015	634	386	165	83
Stanislaus	75	150	125	145	201	211	44	46	36	53
Sutter	165	250	510	452	532	741	723	600	1,086	499
Yolo	700	900	485	247	147	69	23	8	0	0
Yuba	50	50	42	32	12	179	348	321	322	269
Total	7,860	10,200	10,112	7,458	4,833	4,323	3,118	2,357	2,422	1,680
Other counties										
Northern	400	440	345	239	214	212	107	98	43	24
Central	1,050	1,555	1,505	959	900	928	972	865	872	590
Southern	895	1,170	1,006	875	995	1,001	898	740	725	405
Total	2,345	3,165	2,856	2,073	2,109	2,141	1,977	1,703	1,640	1,019
Percent by district										
So. San Joaquin	11.4	23.6	25.2	22.4	26.8	33.6	43.4	46.5	60.9	77.1
Placer	38.0	30.3	31.6	40.1	43.0	39.5	34.9	34.7	20.8	10.7
Sacramento	39.0	35.2	33.7	29.3	21.0	18.0	13.3	10.9	10.9	7.6
Other counties	11.6	10.9	9.5	8.2	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.4	4.6

a/ Unspecified counties are grouped as follows:
Other Placer district -- 9 counties of crop-reporting district 6.
Northern counties -- 9 counties of crop-reporting districts 1, 2, and 3, plus Butte, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama.
Central counties -- 12 counties of crop-reporting district 4.
Southern counties -- 8 counties of crop-reporting district 8.

b/ Data for 1966 represent unrounded data from worksheets (see source below) and differ slightly from published (rounded) data.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Acreage Estimates, California Fruit and Nut Crops, 1919-1953, (Spec. Pub. 257 - Supp.), April 1959; and California Fruit and Nut Acreage, as of 1956, 1961, and 1966, supplemented by unpublished data (for varietal breakdown by counties in 1966) furnished by this office, August 1967.

TABLE 5

California Plums: Acreage by Age, Variety, and District, 1936-1966 a/

Variety and district b/	Old bearing trees c/		Young bearing trees d/		Nonbearing trees e/		All trees	
	1936	1946	1936	1946	1936	1946	1936	1946
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By variety								
Beauty	1,057	1,326	2,080	887	256	425	3,393	2,638
Burbank	659	830	660	144	77	7	1,396	981
Climax	667	560	684	68	33	0	1,384	628
Duarte	373	1,087	1,145	1,047	380	539	1,898	2,673
Grand Duke	442	265	296	30	23	4	761	299
Kelsey	479	1,031	1,185	324	125	12	1,789	1,367
President	519	1,458	1,890	778	421	289	2,830	2,525
Santa Rosa	1,190	3,060	3,399	2,327	491	2,495	5,080	7,882
Tragedy	715	857	845	442	69	173	1,629	1,472
Wickson	744	998	1,219	315	200	74	2,163	1,387
Other varieties	2,069	2,823	2,627	2,886	947	719	5,643	6,428
Total f/	8,914	14,295	16,030	9,248	3,022	4,737	27,966	28,280
By district								
So. San Joaquin	926	3,049	4,577	3,436	896	3,303	6,399	9,788
Placer	4,085	6,682	6,113	3,746	1,466	160	11,664	10,588
Sacramento	3,308	3,415	3,858	1,243	280	881	7,446	5,539
Other counties	595	1,149	1,482	823	380	393	2,457	2,365
Total	8,914	14,295	16,030	9,248	3,022	4,737	27,966	28,280
	1956	1966	1956	1966	1956	1966	1956	1966
By variety								
Beauty	1,032	645	1,179	542	386	37	2,597	1,224
Burmosa	2	8	107	738	443	110	552	856
Duarte	1,517	482	1,868	380	424	12	3,809	874
El Dorado	38	126	208	1,197	388	106	634	1,429
Kelsey	514	220	154	287	90	55	758	562
Late Santa Rosa	43	416	496	1,204	322	204	861	1,824
President	823	449	813	421	242	84	1,878	954
Santa Rosa	2,722	3,374	5,043	4,783	1,502	505	9,267	8,662
Tragedy	362	170	255	250	142	24	759	444
Wickson	439	163	109	96	35	75	583	334
Burbank	419		64		24		507	
Ace		109		161		32		302
Casselman		0		552		273		825
Laroda		22		1,545		255		1,822
Nubiana		12		1,292		50		1,354
Queen Ann		5		935		98		1,038
Sharkey		44		12		4		60
Other varieties f/	1,501	481	1,847	970	2,013	550	5,361	2,001
Total	9,412	6,726	12,143	15,365	6,011	2,474	27,566	24,565
By district								
So. San Joaquin	2,770	4,649	7,245	12,390	3,913	1,815	13,928	18,854
Placer	5,074	1,116	2,406	1,237	927	351	8,407	2,704
Sacramento	1,047	652	1,310	1,028	664	268	3,021	1,948
Other counties	521	309	1,182	710	507	40	2,210	1,059
Total	9,412	6,726	12,143	15,365	6,011	2,474	27,566	24,565

(Continued on next page.)

Table 5 continued.

a/ Data for 1936 are those issued in 1938 (see source below) adjusted slightly by rounding from 0.1 acre data. Subsequent bearing and nonbearing acreage estimates have been revised on a state basis. Comparison with Table 4 shows that the revisions made in bearing acreage were not large -- primarily an increase (285 acres) in San Joaquin County.

Data for 1966 represent unrounded data from worksheets (see source below) and differ slightly from published (rounded) data. Blank spaces indicate that acreage is not reported separately and hence is included with "other varieties."

b/ Counties included within the several districts are those listed in Table 4 (or Table 6).

c/ Bearing trees 17 or more seasons since planting.

d/ Bearing trees 16 or less seasons since planting.

e/ Generally 3 or less seasons since planting.

f/ District acreage (of all trees), by varietal groups, can be approximated by making a breakdown for "Other varieties" based on data for shipments and auction sales. The following estimates, made by the author to suggest the shifts taking place, are not a responsibility of the Reporting Service.

Year and varietal group		South San Joaquin district	Placer district	Sacramento district	Other counties	State total
1936:	Early	4,160	2,700	2,720	1,020	10,600
	Midseason	1,360	4,420	2,480	640	8,900
	Late	880	4,540	2,250	800	8,470
	All	6,400	11,660	7,450	2,460	27,970
1946:	Early	6,530	2,060	1,830	1,150	11,570
	Midseason	1,940	3,840	1,960	650	8,390
	Late	1,320	4,690	1,750	560	8,320
	All	9,790	10,590	5,540	2,360	28,280
1956:	Early	9,050	1,540	1,050	1,260	12,900
	Midseason	2,510	3,100	910	450	6,970
	Late	2,370	3,770	1,060	500	7,700
	All	13,930	8,410	3,020	2,210	27,570
1966:	Early	9,180	390	690	700	10,960
	Midseason	2,120	750	440	110	3,420
	Late	7,550	1,560	820	250	10,180
	All	18,850	2,700	1,950	1,060	24,560

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, California Fruit and Nut Acreage Survey, 1936, Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Stat. Pub. No. 1), Washington, January 1938; and California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Acreage, as of 1946, 1956, and 1966; supplemented by unpublished data (for varietal breakdown by counties) furnished by this office, August 1967.

TABLE 6

California Plums: Acreage of Districts by Age, Variety and County, 1956 and 1966

Variety and county[a/]	Old bearing trees[b/]		Young bearing trees[c/]		Nonbearing trees[d/]		All bearing trees	
	1956	1966[e/]	1956	1966[e/]	1956	1966[e/]	1956	1966[e/]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State total	9,412	6,726	12,143	15,365	6,011	2,474	27,566	24,565
So. San Joaquin District								
Tulare	1,209	2,111	3,532	5,682	1,743	959	6,484	8,752
Fresno	891	2,030	2,585	4,865	1,744	363	5,220	7,258
Kern	633	352	896	1,388	357	364	1,886	2,104
Kings	24	76	113	205	17	37	154	318
Madera	13	80	119	250	52	92	184	422
Total	2,770	4,649	7,245	12,390	3,913	1,815	13,928	18,854
By variety								
Beauty	517	574	1,109	508	339	33	1,965	1,115
Burmosa	2	8	107	733	443	109	552	850
Quarts	41	144	528	54	49	0	618	198
El Dorado	38	100	208	953	373	72	619	1,125
Kelsey	137	129	66	223	54	26	257	378
Late Santa Rosa	43	359	496	1,106	319	191	858	1,656
President	39	172	342	193	113	14	494	379
Santa Rosa	1,587	2,742	3,716	3,933	921	373	6,224	7,048
Tragedy	71	22	46	61	8	2	125	85
Wickson	182	111	64	85	15	68	261	264
Ace		44		113		31		188
Casselman		0		548		256		804
Laroda		8		1,144		137		1,289
Nubiana		12		1,242		42		1,296
Queen Ann		5		866		94		967
Sharkey		0		2		0		2
Other varieties	113	219	563	624	1,279	367	1,955	1,210
Total	2,770	4,649	7,245	12,390	3,913	1,815	13,928	18,854
Placer District								
Placer	4,970	1,099	2,389	1,227	924	320	8,283	2,646
El Dorado	70	10	8	10	3	31	81	51
Other counties	34	7	9	0	0	0	43	7
Total	5,074	1,116	2,406	1,237	927	351	8,407	2,704
By variety								
Beauty	386	57	66	30	43	4	495	91
Burmosa	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Quarts	1,409	303	1,096	316	337	12	2,842	631
El Dorado	0	13	0	123	0	28	0	164
Kelsey	362	91	84	61	36	28	482	180
Late Santa Rosa	0	14	0	11	0	4	0	29
President	650	229	287	199	97	55	1,034	483
Santa Rosa	621	159	207	96	84	27	912	282
Tragedy	48	11	27	9	4	0	79	20
Wickson	215	44	42	6	20	6	277	56
Burbank	387		62		24		473	
Ace		50		44		1		95
Casselman		0		0		11		11
Laroda		12		211		87		310
Nubiana		0		14		5		19
Queen Ann		0		25		0		25
Sharkey		44		10		4		58
Other varieties	996	89	535	79	282	78	1,813	246
Total	5,074	1,116	2,406	1,237	927	351	8,407	2,704
Sacramento District								
Merced	54	18	54	139	1	8	109	165
Sacramento	106	4	24	4	1	3	131	11
San Joaquin	363	208	395	403	266	19	1,024	630
Solano	352	72	34	11	25	7	411	90
Stanislaus	37	17	9	36	2	72	48	125
Sutter	112	211	488	288	220	36	820	535
Yolo	8		0		37		45	
Yuba	15	122	306	147	112	123	433	392
Total	1,047	652	1,310	1,028	664	268	3,021	1,948
By variety								
Beauty	128	14	4	1	4	0	136	15
Burmosa	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Quarts	55	33	170	8	38	0	263	41
El Dorado	0	12	0	117	15	6	15	135
Kelsey	14	0	3	0	0	1	17	1
Late Santa Rosa	0	30	0	13	3	4	3	47
President	97	43	116	16	16	15	229	74
Santa Rosa	269	293	481	275	143	81	893	649
Tragedy	242	137	177	180	130	22	549	339
Wickson	42	8	2	4	0	1	44	13
Burbank	8		0		0		8	
Ace		5		4		0		9
Casselman		0		4		6		10
Laroda		0		177		26		203
Nubiana		0		33		1		34
Queen Ann		0		38		4		42
Other varieties	192	77	357	156	315	101	864	334
Total	1,047	652	1,310	1,028	664	268	3,021	1,948

(Continued on next page.)

Table 6 continued.

Variety and county[a]	Old bearing trees[b]		Young bearing trees[c]		Nonbearing trees[d]		All bearing trees	
	1956	1966[e]	1956	1966[e]	1956	1966[e]	1956	1966[e]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Other counties								
Northern	50	4	48	20	14	0	112	24
Central	370	177	495	413	278	22	1,143	612
Southern	101	128	639	277	215	18	955	423
Total	521	309	1,182	710	507	40	2,210	1,059
By variety								
Beauty	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	3
Duarte	12	2	74	2	0	0	86	4
El Dorado	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
Kelsey	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	3
Late Santa Rosa	0	13	0	74	0	5	0	92
President	37	5	68	13	16	0	121	18
Santa Rosa	245	180	639	479	354	24	1,238	683
Tragedy	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Wickson	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Burbank	24		2		0		26	
Ace		10		0		0		10
Laroda		2		13		5		20
Nubiana		0		3		2		5
Queen Ann		0		4		0		4
Other varieties	200	96	392	111	137	4	729	211
Total	521	309	1,182	710	507	40	2,210	1,059

a/ Unspecified counties grouped as follows:
Other Placer district -- 9 counties of crop-reporting district 6.
Northern counties -- 9 counties of crop-reporting districts 1, 2, and 3, plus Butte, Colusa, Glenn and Tehama.
Central counties -- 12 counties of crop-reporting district 4.
Southern counties -- 8 counties of crop-reporting district 8.

b/ Bearing trees 17 or more seasons since planting.

c/ Bearing trees 16 or less seasons since planting.

d/ Generally 3 or less seasons since planting.

e/ Data for 1966 represent unrounded data from worksheets (see source below) and differ slightly from published (rounded) data.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Acreage, as of 1956 and 1966, supplemented by unpublished data (for varietal breakdown by counties) furnished by this office, August 1967.

TABLE 7

California Plums: Interstate Carlot Shipments, by District, 1934-1967

Year[a/]	So. San Joaquin district[b/]	Placer district[c/]	Other districts				State total
			Sutter	Lodi	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Averages:							
1934-1939	1,014	1,510	90	223	580	893	3,417
1940-1944	1,571	1,642	106	316	332	754	3,967
1945-1949	2,045	1,638	138	230	219	587	4,270
1950-1954	2,172	1,331	229	154	128	511	4,014
1955-1959	2,843	1,291	216	117	90	423	4,557
1960-1964	3,627	1,038	306	94	54	454	5,119
Annual:							
1940	1,270	1,613	110	372	383	865	3,748
1941	1,331	1,762	90	232	317	639	3,732
1942	1,602	1,491	144	279	269	692	3,785
1943	1,737	1,557	125	253	253	631	3,925
1944	1,915	1,786	62	441	441	944	4,645
1945	1,845	1,200	100	205	228	533	3,578
1946	2,210	2,201	180	364	334	878	5,289
1947	2,352	1,667	99	157	191	447	4,466
1948	1,461	1,703	134	275	205	614	3,778
1949	2,355	1,417	176	153	137	466	4,238
1950	1,998	1,669	228	229	160	617	4,284
1951	2,800	1,651	312	179	166	657	5,108
1952	1,238	1,148	130	103	88	321	2,707
1953	2,585	1,276	234	142	128	504	4,365
1954	2,240	913	244	115	96	455	3,608
1955	2,885	1,418	110	140	128	378	4,681
1956	3,206	1,514	321	152	118	591	5,311
1957	2,554	1,499	239	116	84	439	4,492
1958	2,328	755	115	48	39	202	3,285
1959	3,244	1,269	292	129	82	503	5,016
1960	3,048	1,217	195	99	69	363	4,628
1961	3,338	984	285	88	57	430	4,752
1962	2,990	988	345	86	53	484	4,462
1963	3,993	1,078	293	91	62	446	5,517
1964	4,763	925	412	107	30	549	6,237
1965	4,930	798	318	115	23	456	6,184
1966	3,874	596	171	74	20	265	4,735
1967	4,750	416	95	22	19	136	5,302
1968							
1969							

a/ Average for 1934-1939 excludes 1938. Data not available for this season.
b/ Includes Kern, Tulare and Fresno districts of C.T.F.A., i.e., Fresno, Kings, Madera and Tulare counties, and the major plum growing area of Kern County.
c/ Includes Placer and Nevada counties.
d/ Sacramento River and Vacaville shipments reported separately prior to 1952 and 1957, respectively. They averaged 181 and 302 in 1934-1939, 68 and 152 in 1940-1944, 23 and 83 in 1945-1949, and 8 and 31 in 1950-1954.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1941 and 1966.

TABLE 7A

California Plums: Actual and Estimated Interstate Carlot Shipments, 1934-1966

Year	Total shipments Number of cars			South San Joaquin District Percent of total		
	Actual	Estimated[a]	Difference	Actual	Estimated[a]	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1934	3,979	3,350	629	24	26.2	-2.2
1935	2,585	3,408	- 823	27	27.8	-0.8
1936	3,679	3,466	213	27	29.4	-2.4
1937	3,429	3,524	- 95	36	31.0	5.0
1939	3,415	3,640	- 225	36	34.3	1.7
1940	3,748	3,698	50	34	35.9	-1.9
1941	3,732	3,757	- 25	36	37.5	-1.5
1942	3,785	3,815	- 30	42	39.1	2.9
1943	3,925	3,873	52	44	40.7	3.3
1944	4,645	3,931	714	41	42.4	-1.4
1945	3,578	3,989	- 411	52	44.0	8.0
1946	5,289	4,047	1,242	42	45.6	-3.6
1947	4,466	4,105	361	53	47.2	5.8
1948	3,778	4,163	- 385	39	48.8	-9.8
1949	4,238	4,221	17	56	50.4	5.6
1950	4,284	4,280	4	47	52.1	-5.1
1951	5,108	4,338	770	55	53.7	1.3
1952	2,707	4,396	-1,689	46	55.3	-9.3
1953	4,365	4,454	- 89	59	56.9	2.1
1954	3,608	4,512	- 904	62	58.5	3.5
1955	4,681	4,570	111	62	60.2	1.8
1956	5,311	4,628	683	60	61.8	-1.8
1957	4,492	4,686	- 194	57	63.4	-6.4
1958	3,285	4,744	-1,459	71	65.0	6.0
1959	5,016	4,802	214	65	66.6	-1.6
1960	4,628	4,860	- 232	66	68.3	-2.3
1961	4,752	4,919	- 167	70	69.9	.1
1962	4,462	4,977	- 515	67	71.5	-4.5
1963	5,517	5,035	482	72	73.1	-1.1
1964	6,237	5,093	1,144	76	74.7	1.3
1965	6,184	5,151	1,033	80	76.4	3.6
1966	4,735	5,209	- 474	82	78.0	4.0

a/ Estimated by linear trends Y = a + bT, where T is time measured in years from 1965. Each trend was determined, by the method of least squares, using data for 1934-1966, excluding 1938. The following values were computed:

Measure	Total	South San Joaquin
a -- constant in trend equation	5,151.06	76.351
b -- regression coefficient	58.1	1.618
t -- t-ratio for b	12.84	19.67
r -- correlation coefficient	0.637	0.963
S -- standard error of estimate	684.6	4.388
σ -- standard deviation	859.7	15.835
M -- mean	4,301.3	52.688

Source: Based on Table 7, supplemented by 1934-1939 data from source quoted.

TABLE 8

California Plums: Interstate Carlot Shipments,[a] by Variety, 1935-1967

Variety	Average[b] 1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	Annual 1965	1966	1967
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	cars of 1,000 packages								
Beauty	434	513	575	471	630	425	388	250	257
Santa Rosa	646	1,104	1,394	1,447	1,614	1,560	1,932	1,159	1,754
Late Santa Rosa[c]			73	149	237	360	596	419	556
Duarte	263	502	482	463	498	381	158	137	116
Late Duarte[c]			151	181	162	149	54	65	52
President	232	364	337	324	330	336	260	214	153
Subtotal A	1,575	2,483	3,012	3,035	3,471	3,211	3,388	2,244	2,888
Burbank	169	154	124	82	63	27	8	4	2
Kelsey	162	190	169	113	116	85	98	109	79
Tragedy	188	182	122	90	72	50	66	44	32
Late Tragedy[c]			37	78	87	101	58	49	28
Wickson	271	238	194	126	104	53	51	48	48
Subtotal B	790	764	646	489	442	316	281	254	189
Climax	130	64	37	16	5				
Diamond	69	48	37	16	11	5			
Formosa	91	65	59	33	25	16	10	4	5
Gaviota	89	67	53	38	31	11	8		
Giant	110	108	102	54	23	12	5		
Grand Duke	76	44	22	9	4				
Gros Hungarian	28	15	6	0	0				
Sugar	93	95	61	31	17	2			
Subtotal C	686	506	377	197	116	46	23	4	5
El Dorado		30	41	63	195	469	624	433	525
Burmosa					32	184	242	209	225
Casselman						17	145	197	351
Laroda					22	283	633	490	460
Nubiana					13	223	395	371	219
Queen Ann					12	126	204	246	132
Subtotal D		30	41	63	274	1,302	2,243	1,946	1,912
Ace		17	28	48	91	76	44	46	23
Becky Smith		32	43	45	36	14	1		
Emily		7	13	23	29	28	22	14	11
Sharkey		66	71	66	59	36	23	17	10
Standard		13	9	17	6	9	9	8	7
Others d/	158	47	30	31	33	81	150	202	257
Subtotal E	158	182	194	230	254	244	249	287	308
TOTAL	3,209	3,965	4,270	4,014	4,557	5,119	6,184	4,735	5,302
	percentage distribution of total								
Subtotal A	49.1	62.6	70.6	75.6	76.2	62.7	54.8	47.4	54.5
Subtotal B	24.6	19.3	15.1	12.2	9.7	6.2	4.5	5.4	3.5
Subtotal C	21.4	12.8	8.8	4.9	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
Subtotal D		0.7	1.0	1.6	6.0	25.4	36.3	41.0	36.1
Subtotal E	4.9	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.6	4.8	4.0	6.1	5.8

a/ Data not exactly comparable to state figures shown in other tables because of different basis of reporting.

b/ Data not available for 1938 -- so 1935-39 average is for four years. Later averages include rough estimates (based chiefly on auction sales) of shipments made in certain years for which data are not reported, as follows: Ace and Standard in 1940, Gros Hungarian and Emily in 1943, Ace in 1947 and 1948, Burmosa in 1955, Laroda, Nubiana, and Queen Ann in 1955 and 1956, and Casselman in 1960-1963. Shipments for the last four named varieties were very small during the years when estimated. Also see note c/ below.

c/ Segregated beginning with 1946 season. The 1945-1949 averages include rough estimates for 1945 -- based largely on ratio of "Late" to "Total" shipments of each variety for subsequent years.

d/ Includes shipments, if any, of varieties included in subtotals C and D above during years not shown separately.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1946, 1959 and 1966.

TABLE 9

California Plums: Varietal Composition of Out-of-State Shipments, by District,[a]
Cars of 1,000 Packages, 1949-1951, 1954-1956, and 1964-1966 Averages [b]

Variety	State total			South San Joaquin district			Placer district			Other counties		
	1949-1951	1954-1956	1964-1966	1949-1951	1954-1956	1964-1966	1949-1951	1954-1956	1964-1966	1949-1951	1954-1956	1964-1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beauty	480	636	367	360	520	328	110	110	39	10	6	0
Climax	25	10	0	10	5	0	15	5	0	0	0	0
Formosa	53	25	9	28	12	6	21	12	3	4	1	0
Santa Rosa	1,748	1,677	1,616	1,444	1,418	1,424	137	125	77	167	134	115
Early (4)	2,306	2,348	1,992	1,842	1,955	1,758	283	252	119	181	141	115
Backy Smith	45	51	6	42	50	4	2	1	0	1	0	2
Burbank	97	75	9	0	0	0	94	73	9	3	2	0
Diamond	21	12	1	0	0	0	17	11	1	4	1	0
Duarte	536	474	182	132	155	37	359	281	134	45	38	11
El Dorado	59	118	555	44	93	450	7	16	63	8	9	42
Gaviota	43	36	7	3	1	0	40	35	7	0	0	0
Sugar	38	21	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	35	20	1
Tragedy	108	82	56	32	26	18	10	6	5	66	50	33
Wickson	156	118	48	76	69	35	73	46	11	7	3	2
Midseason (9)	1,103	987	865	329	394	544	605	470	230	169	123	91
Ace	42	78	48	2	11	22	37	64	23	3	3	3
Emily	17	28	21	0	3	2	13	16	16	4	9	3
Giant	58	32	5	0	0	0	50	30	5	8	2	0
Grand Duke	11	5	0	1	2	0	7	2	0	3	1	0
Kelsey	132	123	101	46	55	65	80	66	36	6	2	0
Late Duarte	200	145	73	7	4	0	174	127	70	19	14	3
Late Santa Rosa	131	263	523	46	197	496	47	40	9	38	26	18
Late Tragedy	64	85	76	0	0	1	9	10	6	55	75	69
President	354	323	285	84	117	112	186	134	150	84	72	23
Sharkey	75	60	26	0	0	0	74	59	26	1	1	0
Late (10)	1,084	1,142	1,158	186	389	698	677	548	341	221	205	119
Others[c]	49	56	1,704	27	39	1,522	13	12	83	9	5	99
All	4,542	4,533	5,719	2,384	2,777	4,522	1,578	1,282	773	580	474	424

a/ South San Joaquin and Placer districts include the areas indicated on Table 7.

b/ Zeros include, in some cases, shipments averaging less than 0.5 car.

c/ Five varieties included with "Others" for 1964-1966 were shipped in small volume (and data were not reported separately) for the former periods. The breakdown of "Others" for 1964-1966 is as follows:

Variety	State total	South San Joaquin district	Placer district	Other counties
Burmosa	239	237	1	1
Casselman	141	140	0	1
Laroda	550	426	58	66
Nubiana	396	376	3	17
Queen Ann	221	212	4	5
Subtotal	1,547	1,391	66	90
Minor varieties	157	131	17	9
Total "Others"	1,704	1,522	83	99

Source: Based on data from California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for years shown.

TABLE 10

California Plums: Size Composition of Out-of-State Shipments, by Variety, Crate Pack Only, 1945-1949 and 1960-1964 Averages a/

Size designation b/	1945-1949	1960-1964	Change c/	1945-1949	1960-1964	Change c/	1945-1949	1960-1964	Change c/	1945-1949	1960-1964	Change c/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	All varieties			Early varieties d/			Midseason varieties d/			Late varieties d/		
3x4		3.7			0.9			3.6			14.6	
3x4x4		8.4			2.8			9.9			15.2	
4x4	22.4	33.9	25.6	15.1	27.7	16.3	28.0	37.7	23.2	32.8	38.3	35.3
3x4x5	7.7	15.3	33.2	3.9	14.4	26.8	10.7	18.1	32.6	13.1	13.0	35.2
4x5	40.8	32.3	24.7	49.7	48.6	25.7	33.3	25.2	24.5	34.2	13.9	14.9
4x5x5	0.6	0.1	24.2	0.5	0.1	25.3	0.7	3.5	27.3	0.7	2.9	17.1
5x5	25.4	3.4	2.2	30.7	5.5	0.1	19.0	0	8.3	16.7	1.1	2.5
5x6	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0	0	7.3	0	1.0	2.2	0	0.3
6x6	0.4	0	0				1.0	0	0	0.3	0	
	Beauty			Furmose			Santa Rose			Duarte		
3x4		0.1			3.1			0.6			0.4	
3x4x4		0.2			6.7			2.5			4.5	
4x4	2.2	7.1	5.2	44.9	42.2	7.1	18.8	31.0	15.3	15.3	30.6	20.2
3x4x5	2.1	7.2	10.3	9.7	13.2	10.6	4.2	17.0	28.1	13.6	28.5	35.1
4x5	35.8	54.6	31.1	44.7	34.8	0.7	55.2	48.9	21.8	46.0	36.0	25.1
4x5x5	1.1	0.2	30.2	0.1	0	0.6	0.2	0	21.4	0.7	0	24.4
5x5	38.5	28.6	0.3	0.6	0	0	21.6	0	0	24.4	0	0
5x6	0.3	0	0									
	Becky Smith			Burbank			El Dorado			Wickson		
3x4		4.6			1.8			8.4			25.9	
3x4x4		12.1			10.9			13.0			29.8	
4x4	65.1	49.4	1.0	28.5	35.9	20.1	48.2	46.4	19.6	76.3	44.3	23.7
3x4x5	3.2	8.8	6.6	21.6	23.6	22.1	9.7	13.6	23.5	7.2	0	16.5
4x5	29.2	25.1	2.5	47.4	27.8	2.5	35.2	18.6	6.9	16.0	0	0.5
4x5x5	0	0	2.5	0.2	0	2.3	0.1	0	6.8	0.1	0	0.4
5x5	2.4	0	0.1	2.2	0	0.1	6.7	0	0.1	0.4	0	0
5x6	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0			
	Tragedy			Late Tragedy			Emily			President		
3x4					0.2			3.5			2.0	
3x4x4					1.0			11.0			12.1	
4x4				0.4		0.8	27.2	33.6	20.9	27.1	47.7	34.7
3x4x5		0.2		0	0.5	1.3	11.3	20.8	30.4	16.0	19.8	38.5
4x5	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.7	6.5	5.1	33.8	31.1	27.7	41.9	16.4	13.0
4x5x5	0	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	8.2	0.8	0	26.9	0.7	0	14.3
5x5	29.8	29.3	0.7	50.5	53.0	10.7	23.8	0	3.1	14.0	0	0.3
5x6	60.9	69.3	9.1	40.8	35.4	5.3	3.0	0	0.1	0.3	0	
6x6	9.1	0	0	5.3	0	0	0.1	0	0			
	Kelsey			Late Duarte			Late Santa Rosa			Sharkey		
3x4		44.0			1.3			3.9			8.4	
3x4x4		21.6			10.5			11.3			27.8	
4x4	78.1	34.4	21.9	21.2	36.4	27.0	37.4	46.1	23.7	60.8	39.3	14.7
3x4x5	6.0	0	15.9	20.5	26.4	32.9	12.1	15.1	26.7	18.9	15.2	11.0
4x5	15.0	0	0.9	41.2	25.4	17.1	38.9	23.6	11.4	19.1	9.3	1.2
4x5x5	0.2	0	0.7	0.8	0	16.3	0.4	0	11.0	0.1	0	1.1
5x5	0.7	0	0	16.3	0	0	11.0	0	0	1.1	0	0

a/ The figures shown in the table are percentages of variety shipments represented by different size packs. All amounts of less than 0.05 percent are designated by "0". The 1945-1949 average refers to 1946-1949 for Duarte, Late Duarte, Santa Rosa, Late Santa Rosa, Tragedy, and Late Tragedy. Information for additional varieties not shipped extensively in both periods is as follows:

Size designation	1945-1949 size distribution						
	Climax	Gaviota	Diamond	Sugar	Giant	Grand Duke	Standard
4x4 and larger	25.7	68.6	0.8	1.5	4.0	3.9	1.4
3x4x5	11.3	16.0	2.4	0.2	4.5	5.3	1.1
4x5	60.5	15.4	24.4	23.2	38.2	47.2	8.3
4x5x5	1.0		3.2	5.0	1.7	1.7	0.5
5x5	1.5		61.6	51.6	47.1	40.0	38.1
5x6			7.2	17.9	4.3	1.9	39.1
6x6			0.4	0.6	0.2		11.5
	1960-1964 size distribution						
	Burmosa	Ace	Laroda	Rubiana	Queen Ann	Red Roy	Star Rosa
3x4	5.2	26.2	8.6	49.4	36.6	3.7	16.7
3x4x4	10.1	24.8	17.8	21.8	22.8	13.9	16.1
4x4	46.2	35.3	44.4	26.5	36.9	45.8	45.5
3x4x5	9.1	13.7	13.0	2.3	3.7	10.2	0.8
4x5	29.4		16.2			25.6	18.9
5x5						0.8	2.0

b/ Size 4x4 includes larger packs and 6x6 includes smaller packs for 1945-1949 averages.
c/ Cumulative total for 1960-1964 minus cumulative total for 1945-1949, indicating the higher percentage of larger sizes shipped now relative to 15 years ago. For example, the top figure in column 4 (25.6) is the difference between sales of 4x4 and larger in 1960-1964 (3.7 + 8.4 + 33.9 = 48.0) and sales of these sizes in 1945-1949 (22.4).
d/ Early varieties include Beauty, Climax, Formosa, and Santa Rosa in 1945-1949; Beauty, Burmosa, Formosa, Santa Rosa, and Star Rosa in 1960-1964.
Midseason varieties include Becky Smith, Burbank, Diamond, Duarte, El Dorado, Gaviota, Sugar, Tragedy, and Wickson in 1945-1949; same varieties without Diamond, Gaviota, and Sugar in 1960-1964.
Late varieties include Ace, Emily, Giant, Grand Duke, Kelsey, Late Duarte, Late Santa Rosa, Late Tragedy, President, Sharkey, and Standard in 1945-1949; same varieties omitting Grand Duke and Standard and adding Laroda, Rubiana, Queen Ann, and Red Roy in 1960-1964.

Source: Based on data from California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for years shown.

TABLE 11

California Plums: Out-of-State Shipments, by Count Per Crate and Type of Container, 1945-1949 and 1960-1964 Averages a/

Variety	Plums per crate b/		Percentage distribution by type of pack					
			Crate pack		Lug pack		Other packs c/	
	1945-1949	1960-1964	1945-1949	1960-1964	1945-1949	1960-1964	1945-1949	1960-1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Early	233	208	99.3	91.6	0.4	8.3	0.3	0.1
Midseaon	230	191	97.8	98.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.4
Late	218	181	92.4	83.6	3.7	14.6	3.9	1.8
All	230	196	96.8	89.8	1.6	9.4	1.6	0.8
Beauty	256	235	99.3	99.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0
Burmosa		188		96.0		3.7		0.3
Climax	211		99.6		0.1		0.3	
Formosa	201	193	99.1	96.6	0.3	3.4	0.6	0
Santa Rosa	226	203	99.3	89.2	0.3	10.8	0.4	0
Becky Smith	194	186	98.4	98.2	1.3	1.8	0.3	0
Burbank	207	192	98.9	99.8	0.8	0	0.3	0.2
Diamond	268		96.1		3.4		0.5	
Duarte	228	200	99.5	99.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0
El Dorado	203	182	99.9	98.0	0	0.1	0.1	1.9
Gaviota	195		95.3		0.9		3.8	
Sugar	276		98.4		1.4		0.2	
Tragedy	328	321	96.0	99.1	3.5	0.9	0.5	0
Wickson	186	157	94.0	88.7	0.8	5.2	5.2	6.1
Ace		162		80.2		10.6		9.2
Emily	226	192	92.0	92.5	1.5	1.5	6.5	6.0
Giant	254	226	94.8	99.9	4.4	0	0.8	0.1
Grand Duke	246		96.2		3.2		0.6	
Kelsey	186	151	79.3	73.2	4.3	7.6	16.4	19.2
Laroda		179		93.1		6.3		0.6
Late Duarte	219	192	99.1	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Late Santa Rosa	210	187	98.9	85.9	0.2	14.1	0.9	0
Late Tragedy	309	295	71.9	53.5	24.7	46.5	3.4	0
Nubiana		150		83.4		16.4		0.2
President	216	186	95.0	97.2	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.0
Queen Ann		155		63.1		35.8		1.1
Red Roy		185		94.8		5.2		0
Sharkey	192	174	96.1	99.4	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.5
Standard	311		86.0		9.4		4.6	

a/ All amounts of less than 0.05 percent are denoted by "0". The 1945-1949 average refers to 1946-1949 for Duarte, Late Duarte, Santa Rosa, Late Santa Rosa, Tragedy and Late Tragedy.

b/ Count per crate is the percentage distribution given in Table 10 multiplied by the number of plums in standard packs, as follows:

Pack	3x4	3x4x4	4x4	3x4x5	4x5	4x5x5	5x5	5x6	6x6
Number	132	152	176	204	224	260	280	340	408

Note: Plum count in 1945-1949 is overstated for varieties (such as Sharkey and Wickson) shipped in substantial amounts in packs larger than 4x4.

c/ Most of shipments in "other packs" are in boxes.

Source: Based on data from California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports.

TABLE 12

California Plums: Interstate Rail Passings, by Districts,[a] by Ten-Day Periods, 1933-1937 and 1953-1957 Averages

Period	State total		South San Joaquin district		Placer district		Other counties	
	1933-1937	1953-1957	1933-1937	1953-1957	1933-1937	1953-1957	1933-1937	1953-1957
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
May 11-20	34		23		6		5	
21-31	162	74	81	74	44		37	
June 1-10	300	341	176	334	70	6	54	1
11-20	496	498	194	417	188	78	114	3
21-30	552	566	222	490	212	55	118	21
July 1-10	468	408	108	230	226	104	134	74
11-20	533	449	85	188	298	176	150	85
21-31	404	477	40	120	232	263	132	94
Aug. 1-10	258	359	22	100	152	202	84	57
11-20	188	283	21	73	112	166	55	44
21-31	96	150	13	29	57	105	26	16
Sept. 1-10	29	61	4	11	15	49	10	1
11-20	11	31		4	10	27	1	
21-30	3	4		1	3	3		
Oct. 1-10	1				1			
Total	3,535	3,701	989	2,071	1,626	1,234	920	396

a/ Counties included in the different districts are those listed in Table 4 except that for this table South San Joaquin district also includes Merced County.

Note: The government has discontinued publishing the series upon which this tabulation is based.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Interstate Shipments of California Deciduous Tree Fruits, annual reports 1953-1957, supplemented by unpublished data (for 1933-1937) available in the files of S. W. Shear (Giannini Foundation).

TABLE 13

Plums and Fresh Prunes: Monthly Carlot Shipments,[a] by State of Origin, 1950-1964

State	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-1954 average							
Texas	22	1					23
Washington			16	339	161		516
Oregon				378	101		479
Idaho			1	73	1,098	14	1,186
Other				4	17	2	23
Subtotal	22	1	17	794	1,377	16	2,227
California	80	1,517	1,328	730	86	1	3,742
Total	102	1,518	1,345	1,524	1,463	17	5,969
1955-1959 average							
Texas	22	1					23
Washington			2	568	132	2	704
Oregon			2	72	142		216
Idaho				228	1,167	46	1,441
Other				1	9		10
Subtotal	22	1	4	869	1,450	48	2,394
California	124	1,387	1,406	694	81	1	3,693
Total	146	1,388	1,410	1,563	1,531	49	6,087
1960-1964 average							
Texas	24	2					26
Washington				374	67		441
Oregon				140	55		195
Idaho				140	571	1	712
Other						1	1
Subtotal	24	2	0	654	693	2	1,375
California	78	1,048	1,523	761	109	0	3,519
Total	102	1,050	1,523	1,415	802	2	4,894

a/ Includes boat shipments and government purchases reduced to carlot equivalents but excludes truck shipments.

Source: U.S.D.A., Agricultural Marketing Service (and predecessor agencies), Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments, by Commodities, States and Months, annual issues for 1950-1964.

TABLE 14A

California Plums: Minimum Grade[a] Permitted Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1937-1949

Variety	1937	1939	1940	1941	1942	1946	1947	1948[b]	1949
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	percentage tolerance below U.S. No. 1 grade[c]								
Beauty	5	none	none	none	15	10	10	10	none
Santa Rosa	10	none	10 d/	none	15	10	10	10	none
Formosa	15	5	5	5	15	10	10	10	10
Climax	15	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	10
Tragedy	15	10	10	none	25	25	25	25	25
Wickson	10	none	none	none	15	10	10	10	10
Burbank	10	none	none	20	20	10	10	10	none
Gaviota	10	none	none	none	15	10	10	10	none
Duarte	10	none	none	20	15	10	10	10	none
Sugar	10	5	5	10	15	10	10	10	none
Diamond	15	none	none	none	15	10	10	10	none
Kelsey	15	10	15	35[e]	25	25	25	(25)	25
President	15	5	5	25	15	none	10	(10)	10
Late Tragedy							10	10	25
Late Santa Rosa		10		20	25	20	25	25	15
Late Duarte							10	(10)	10
Grand Duke	15	5	5	25	15	15	10	(10)	none
Giant	15	5	5	25	15	15	10	(15)	none
Gros Hungarian			10	15	15				
El Dorado		5	none	none	15	10	10	10	none
Becky Smith		none	none	none	15	10	10	10	none
Ace				15	15	15	10	10	none
Sharkey		10	none	15	15	15	10	10	10
Other		5	5	5	15	10	10	10	none
Average[f]	11.03	2.86	5.13	9.42	16.26	10.68	11.32	10.97	4.19

a/ If minimum grade regulations were changed after shipments began, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments of each variety. In 1943 and 1944 minimum grades were specified by War Food Order 55. The minimum grade in 1945 was "U.S. Combination Grade" for all varieties except Tragedy. This regulation was terminated on July 21, 1945. Orders also revoked on August 1 in 1946 and August 8 in 1948.

b/ Figures in parentheses are recommendations made for approval of U.S.D.A. at time all orders were ended (August 8, 1948).

c/ The general tolerance is for defects not considered serious; "none" means U.S. No. 1 grade or better. An additional tolerance for hail damage was permitted: up to 1/8 inch in depth in 1940 and up to 1/8 inch in depth and 3/8 inch in aggregate in 1941, 1942, and 1947.

d/ No tolerance (below U.S. No. 1) was allowed during May 15-25. The tolerance was 15 percent during May 26-June 10 and 15 percent after June 11 (when hail tolerance provisions were added) on 4x5 and larger sizes.

e/ The tolerance was 25 percent until August 2 and 35 percent thereafter.

f/ Individual tolerances weighted by out-of-state shipments (Table 8): 1935-1939 average for 1937 and 1939, 1940-1944 average for 1940-1942, and 1945-1949 average for years 1946-1949.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1937-1949.

TABLE 14B

California Plums: Minimum Grade[a] Permitted Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1950-1959

Variety	1950[b]	1951	1952[b]	1953	1954[b]	1955	1956	1957	1958[b]	1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	percentage tolerance below U.S. No. 1 Grade[c]									
Beauty	none	none	10	10	none	10	none	none	none	none
Santa Rosa	none	none	10	none	none	10	none	none	none	none
Formosa	none	none	10	10	none	10	none	none	none	none
Climax	10	10	10	10	none	15	5	5	10	none
Tragedy	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wickson	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	none
Burbank	10	none	10	10	10	10	none	none	none	none
Gaviota	none	none	10	10	10	10	none	none	none	none
Duarte	10	none	10	10	10	10	none	none	10	none
Sugar	none	none	10	none	10	10	none	none	none	none
Diamond	none	none	10	10	10	10	none	none	none	none
Kelsey	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10
President	10	10	15	10	10	none	none	none	none	none
Late Tragedy	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Late Santa Rosa	15	15	15	15	15	15	none	10	10	10
Late Duarte	10	10	15	10	10	none	none	none	none	none
Grand Duke	none	none	10	10	10	none	none	none	10	none
Giant	none	none	15	10	10	none	none	none	none	none
El Dorado	none	none	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Becky Smith	none	none	none	none	10	10	none	none	none	none
Ace	15	15	15	15	10	10	none	10	10	10
Sharkey	10	10	10	10	10	10	none	none	none	none
Emily		10	10	10	10	10	none	none	none	none
Mariposa					10	10	none	10	10	10
Elephant Heart					10	10	none	10	10	10
Burmosa							none	none	none	none
Queen Ann							none	10	10	10
Laroda							none	none	none	none
Other	10	none	none	10	10	15	none	none	10	none
Average[d]	1.84	1.70	10.85	6.59	5.29	9.23	1.15	1.92	3.09	1.80

a/ If minimum grade regulations were changed after shipments began, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments of each variety. Minimum grades were higher initially (i.e., subsequently lowered to the figures shown) as follows: "none" for Wickson, Burbank, Duarte and Other until July 19 in 1950; "none" for Burbank and Gaviota until July 10 in 1952; "none" for Duarte until July 3, and "10 percent" for Kelsey until July 22 in 1953.

b/ Minimum standards became effective for Kelsey, President, Giant, and Late Duarte on August 27 for 1950 and for Kelsey, President, and Late Duarte on August 30 for 1958. Orders on the four early varieties (Beauty, Santa Rosa, Formosa, and Climax) were revoked effective June 29 for 1952. Minimum standards for all plums except the four early varieties become effective on June 30 for 1952 and August 8 for 1954.

c/ The general tolerance is for defects not considered serious; "none" means U.S. No. 1 Grade or better. An additional tolerance of 10 percent for "hail damage not considered serious" was allowed in 1953 generally beginning July 22 for all varieties except Beauty, Santa Rosa, Formosa, Climax, Tragedy, and "Other".

d/ Individual tolerances weighted by out-of-state shipments (Table 8): 1950-1954 average for years 1950-1954, and 1955-1959 average for years 1955-1959.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1950-1959.

TABLE 14C

California Plums: Minimum Grade[a] Permitted
Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1960-1967

Variety	1960-1962 b/	1963 c/	1964-1967	1968	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6
	percentage tolerance below U.S. No. 1 Grade d/				
All varieties except as noted below	none	10	none		
Late Santa Rosa	none e/	10 e/	none e/		
Casselman	none e/	10 e/	none e/		
Salsa Pride	none	10 e/	none e/		
Kelsey	10	10	10		
Tragedy	10	10	10		
Late Tragedy f/	none	none	none		
Ace	10	10	none		
Mariposa	10	10	none		
Queen Ann	10	10	none		
Average g/	0.66	9.80	0.26		

a/ If minimum grade regulations were changed, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments of each variety.

b/ The order for 1961 was amended on June 25 to provide "an additional tolerance of 5 percent for hail damage which is not shallow or superficial but which does not exceed 3/16 inch in depth" for all varieties except Tragedy, Ace, Mariposa, and Queen Ann.

c/ The order for 1963 provided "an additional tolerance of 10 percent for defects not considered serious except that no individual package shall contain more than 20 percent defects" for all varieties except that the latter limitation (of 20 percent defects per package) did not apply to Kelsey, Tragedy, Late Tragedy, Ace, and Mariposa and that no additional tolerance was permitted for Diamond and Sugar.

d/ The general tolerance is for defects not considered serious; "none" means U.S. No. 1 Grade or better.

e/ Minimum permits "healed cracks which do not cause serious damage and which emanate from the stem end" in all years for Late Santa Rosa (including Improved Late Santa Rosa), in 1962-1967 for Casselman and in 1963-1965 for Salsa Pride.

f/ Minimum permits "gum spots which do not cause serious damage" in all years for Late Tragedy.

g/ Individual tolerances weighted by 1960-1964 average out-of-state shipments (Table 8).

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1960-1966 and Plum Bulletins No. 1-4 for 1967.

TABLE 15A

California Plums: Minimum Size[a] Permitted Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1936-1949

Variety	1936	1937	1939	1940	1941	1942	1945	1946	1947	1948[b]	1949
Beauty	10% 5x6	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5
Santa Rosa	50% 5x5	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	40% 5x5	5x5	33% 5x5	25% 5x5	5x5	20% 5x5
Formosa	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	67% 4x5	4x5	4x5
Climax	4x5	4x5	4x5	75% 4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Tragedy	5x6	20% 6x6	5x6	5x6	10% 6x6	6x6	6x6	25% 6x6	15% 6x6	6x6	5x6
Wickson	25% 4x5	4x5	25% 4x5	25% 4x5	10% 4x5	20% 4x5	4x5	20% 4x5	4x5	4x5	10% 4x5
Burbank	4x5	10% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Gaviota	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	67% 4x5
Duarte	5x5	5x5	5x5	50% 5x5	35% 5x5	5x5	5x5	50% 5x5	5x5	5x5	20% 5x5
Sugar	10% 5x6	50% 5x6	25% 5x6	20% 5x6	20% 5x6	50% 5x6	5x6	25% 5x6	25% 5x6	25% 5x6	25% 5x6
Diamond	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	67% 5x5	5x5		5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5
Kelsey	25% 4x5	4x5	25% 4x5	4x4	4x5	20% 4x5		25% 4x5	50% 4x5	(4x5)	10% 4x5
President	10% 5x5	5x5	5x5	10% 5x5	5x5	40% 5x5			50% 5x5	(5x5)	10% 5x5
Late Tragedy									15% 6x6	5x6	5x6
Late Santa Rosa			5x5		5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	20% 5x5
Late Duarte									5x5	(5x5)	20% 5x5
Grand Duke	25% 5x5	5x5	5x5	35% 5x5	5x5	40% 5x5		50% 5x5	50% 5x5	(5x5)	5x5
Giant	50% 5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5		5x5	5x5	(5x5)	5x5
Gros Hungarian				4x5	5x5	50% 5x5					
El Dorado				20% 5x5	20% 5x5	20% 5x5	5x5	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	5x5	10% 5x5
Becky Smith			10% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	20% 4x5
Ace					10% 4x5	4x5		4x5	50% 4x5		50% 4x5
Sharkey			4x5	10% 5x5	10% 5x5	25% 5x5		10% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Average size[c]	45.7	63.3	50.0	36.4	47.9	56.7	95.0	42.9	53.7	89.2	30.0

a/ If minimum size regulations were changed after shipments began, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments of each variety. The major changes may be indicated by the following comments. Size regulations were lower (i.e., subsequently raised to figures shown) early in the season for Wickson in 1936 and for Santa Rosa and Tragedy in 1937. They were higher (initially) for Santa Rosa, Sugar, and President in 1936, and for Duarte, Grand Duke, and Sharkey in 1940. Regulations were relaxed to 20 percent 5x5 for Burbank during July 3-7, 1940 (when shipments of this variety were heavy). Substantial shipments were made under stricter regulations for Kelsey, President, and Grand Duke in 1941 and for Santa Rosa, Tragedy, Wickson, and Duarte in 1942. Regulations were higher during early season for Santa Rosa in 1945, for Tragedy and Duarte in 1946, for Santa Rosa, Formosa, Wickson, Burbank, Gaviota, Duarte and El Dorado in 1947, and for Santa Rosa, Late Santa Rosa, Late Tragedy, Burbank, Gaviota, and Sharkey in 1949. All regulations were terminated on July 21, 1945, August 1, 1946, and August 8, 1948 (just as late varieties were beginning to be shipped in large volume, i.e., after almost all early plums and the bulk of midseason varieties were shipped).

The designation 67 percent denotes 66-2/3 percent.

b/ Figures in parentheses are recommendations made for approval of U.S. Department of Agriculture at the time all orders were ended (August 8, 1948).

c/ The average size is with respect to 5x5. Thus 45.7 for 1936 means that the average of the minima for 1936 was 45.7 percent 5x5. If, as was true in most cases, the minimum was expressed in a different size, a conversion was applied as follows: the minimum was decreased by 100 for 4x5, it was increased by 100 for 5x6 and by 200 for 6x6. For example, the minimum sizes established in 1937 for Formosa, Santa Rosa, Sugar, and Tragedy (100 percent 4x5, 25 percent 5x5, 50 percent 5x6, and 20 percent 6x6) were represented by 0, 25, 150, and 220, respectively. Then the index of the average minimum size is an average of these annual varietal figures weighted by out-of-state shipments (Table 8): 1935-1939 average for 1936, 1937, and 1939, 1940-1944 average for 1940-1942, and 1945-1949 average for years 1945-1949.

Source: Based on information from California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1937-1949.

TABLE 158

California Plums: Minimum Size[a] Permitted Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1950-1959

Variety	1950[b]	1951	1952[b]	1953	1954[b]	1955	1956	1957	1958[b]	1959[c]
Beauty	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	50% 5x5	50% 5x5	50% 5x5	33% 5x5
Santa Rosa	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	33% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	17% 5x5	4x5
Formosa	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Climax	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	
Tragedy	5x6	10% 6x6	20% 6x6	5x6	10% 6x6	25% 6x6	5x6	5x6	5x6	5x6
Wickson	10% 4x5	10% 4x5	25% 4x5	4x4	5% 4x5	17% 4x5	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
Burbank	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	3x4x5
Gaviota	67% 4x5	67% 4x5	4x5	67% 4x5	67% 4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	3x4x5
Duarte	33% 5x5	25% 5x5	20% 5x5	4x5	17% 5x5	17% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Sugar	33% 5x6	25% 5x6	25% 5x6	5x5	10% 5x6	20% 5x6	10% 5x6	10% 5x6	10% 5x6	5x5
Diamond	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5
Kelsey	25% 4x5	10% 4x5	25% 4x5	10% 4x5	10% 4x5	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
President	20% 5x5	20% 5x5	5x5	17% 5x5	25% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	25% 5x5	4x5
Late Tragedy	5x6	5x6	20% 6x6	5x6	10% 6x6	10% 6x6	5x6	5x6	6x6	5x6
Late Santa Rosa	25% 5x5	25% 5x5	5x5	10% 5x5	17% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	25% 5x5	4x5
Late Duarte	33% 5x5	25% 5x5	5x5	17% 5x5	25% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	25% 5x5	4x5
Grand Duke	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5			
Giant	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5	5x5
El Dorado	4x5	10% 5x5	10% 5x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	25% 4x5
Becky Smith	20% 4x5	10% 4x5	50% 4x5	4x4	10% 4x5	25% 4x5	10% 4x5	10% 4x5	10% 4x5	25% 4x5
Ace	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	25% 4x5	25% 4x5	4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	4x4
Sharkey	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5
Emily		20% 5x5	25% 5x5	10% 5x5	10% 5x5	5x5	10% 5x5	10% 5x5	25% 5x5	10% 5x5
Mariposa					25% 4x5	4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	4x4
Elephant Heart					25% 4x5	4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	20% 4x5	4x4
Burmoea								4x5	4x5	4x5
Queen Ann								10% 4x5	4x5	25% 4x5
Laroda								25% 4x5	4x5	4x5
Nubiana										25% 4x5
Average size[d]	33.8	32.2	49.7	17.6	21.7	20.6	5.0	4.3	17.1	-0.4

a/ If minimum size regulations were changed after shipments began, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments of each variety. The major changes may be indicated by the following comments. Regulations were lower (i.e., subsequently raised to the figures shown) on early season shipments of Kelsey and Late Santa Rosa in 1955. They were higher (initially and then lowered) on early shipments of Wickson, Gaviota, and Duarte in 1950; Tragedy, Wickson, Gaviota, and Duarte in 1952; Wickson, Becky Smith, Late Santa Rosa, and President in 1953; and Duarte in 1958.

Percentages are rounded. Thus 17, 33, and 67 are used to denote 16-2/3, 33-1/3, and 66-2/3 percent.

b/ Minimum standards became effective for Kelsey, President, Giant, and Late Duarte on August 27 for 1950 and for Kelsey, President, and Late Duarte on August 30 for 1958. Orders on the four early varieties (Beauty, Santa Rosa, Formosa, and Climax) were revoked effective June 29 for 1952. Minimum standards for all plums except the four early varieties became effective on June 30 for 1952 and August 8 for 1954.

c/ Split-size orders were adopted during 1959 for six varieties as follows:

Beauty -- 2/3 percent packages 4x5 and larger, 1/3 may be 5x5
El Dorado -- 75 percent packages 3x4x5 and larger, 25 percent may be 4x5
Becky Smith -- 75 percent packages 4x4 and larger, 25 percent may be 4x5
Emily -- 90 percent packages 4x5 and larger, 10 percent may be 5x5
Queen Ann -- 75 percent packages 4x4 and larger, 25 percent may be 4x5
Nubiana -- 75 percent packages 4x4 and larger, 25 percent may be 4x5

The "make-up" provision for undershipments of small sizes was more restrictive in 1959 than during previous seasons.

d/ The average size is with respect to 5x5. Thus 33.8 for 1950 means that the average of the minima for 1950 was 33.8 percent 5x5. If, as was true in most cases, the minimum was expressed in a different size, a conversion was applied as follows: the minimum was decreased by 200 for 4x4 and 100 for 4x5; it was increased by 100 for 5x6 and by 200 for 6x6. For example, the minimum sizes established in 1951 for Formosa, Santa Rosa, Sugar, and Tragedy (100 percent 4x5, 25 percent 5x5, 25 percent 5x6, and 10 percent 6x6) were represented by 0, 25, 125, and 210, respectively. Then the index of the average minimum size is an average of these annual varietal figures weighted by out-of-state shipments (Table 8): 1950-1954 average for years 1950-1954 and 1955-1959 average for years 1955-1959. Note that the average for 1959 is -0.4 percent 5x5. This is interpreted as 99.6 percent 4x5.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1949-1959.

TABLE 15C

California Plums: Minimum Size[a] Permittad Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1960-1967

Variety	Minimum size in standard pack				Maximum number of plums per sample[e]						
	1960 to 1964 b/	1965[c]	1966	1967[d]	8-pound sample			4-pound sample			
					3x4	3x4x4	4x4	4x4	3x4x5	4x5	5x5
Beauty	33% 5x5	50% 5x5	33% 5x5	33% 5x5	38	45		26	31	37	49
Burmosa	4x5	50% 4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	36	42		25	30	34	
Formosa	4x5	4x5	3x4x5								
Santa Rosa	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	37	44		26	30	36	
Burbank	4x5	4x5	4x5								
Duarte	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	34	40	45		27	32	
El Dorado	4x5	4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	44			31	36	41	
Tragedy	5x6	3x6	5x6	5x6		48		28	31	37	47
Wickson	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	36	42		25			
Ace	3x4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	36	42		25	29		
Casselman	4x3	4x5	33% 4x5	33% 4x5	34	38	48		28	34	
Elephant Heart	4x5	4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	34	40	47		28	32	
Emily	4x5	4x5	4x5	4x5	34	40	46		26	31	
Kelsey	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	34	39	48		28		
Laroda	4x3	4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	36	42		25	30	35	
Late Duarte	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	34	40	46		26	31	
Late Santa Rosa[f]	4x5	4x5	33% 4x5	33% 4x5	37	44		26	30	34	
Late Tragedy	5x6	5x6	5x6	5x6		40	47		26	31	39
Mariposa	3x4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	39	46		27	31		
Nubiana	4x4	4x4	20% 4x4	20% 4x4	42			29			
President	4x5	4x5	50% 4x5	50% 4x5	33	38	45		26	30	
Queen Ann	4x4	4x4	33% 4x4	33% 4x4	36	42		25			
Sharkey	4x5	4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	36	42		25	29	33	
Rad Roy		4x5	3x4x5	3x4x5	34	39	47		28	33	
Sim-Ka g/		4x4	4x4	4x4	36	42		25			
Standard			5x5	5x5					26	31	43
Grand Rosa				3x4x5	37	44		26	30	34	
July Santa Rosa				33% 4x5	37	44		26	30	36	
Average size h/	97.6	89.7	29.2	29.1							

a/ Minimum size regulations were amended for Beauty in 1962, for Burmosa and Laroda in 1964, for El Dorado in 1965, for Santa Rosa in 1966, and for July Santa Rosa in 1967. In each case the change was made at the start of the shipping season for the variety affacted. The minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments -- i.e., the regulation as amended.

In addition to those listed, minima were set at 4x5 for Becky Smith and Gaviota in 1960-1964, 5x5 for Diamond and Giant in 1960-1964, 3x3 for Sugar in 1960-1963, and 4x5 for Salsa Pride in 1964-1965.

Blanks indicate that no minima were established. The designation 33 percent denotes 33-1/3 percent.

b/ Same minima were used during the five seasons (1960-1964) except 40 percent 5x5 for Beauty in 1962, 50 percent 4x5 or 3x4x5 for Burmosa in 1964, and 3x4x5 for Nubiana and Queen Ann in 1961 and 1962.

c/ Minimum was 50 percent 4x5 or 3x4x5 for Burmosa in 1965.

d/ Minimum was 33-1/3 percent 5x5 or 4x5x5 for Beauty in 1967.

e/ This schedule gives equivalent plum sizes in terms of the maximum number of plums allowed in 4- and 8-pound samples when plums are packed in containers other than 4-basket crates, lug boxes, or cartons. The equivalents are those specified for 1967. They are practically identical to those used in 1966.

f/ Also Improved Late Santa Rosa in 1962-1967.

g/ Includes New Yorker and Arrosa.

h/ The average size is with respect to 4x5 (not 5x5 as in Tables 15A-B). Thus 97.6 for 1960-1964 means that the average of the minims for 1960-1964 was 97.6 percent 4x5. If, as is true in most cases, the minimum was expressed in a different size, a conversion was applied as follows: the minimum was decreased by 100 for 4x4; it was increased by 100 for 5x5 and by 200 for 5x6. For the minimum sizes established in 1967 for Burmosa, Santa Rosa, Beauty, and Tragedy (0 percent 4x4, 50 percent 4x5, 33 percent 5x5, and 100 percent 5x6) were represented by -100, 50, 133, and 200, respectively. Then the index of the average minimum size is an average of these annual varietal figures weighted by out-of-state shipments (Table 8): 1960-1964 average for years 1960-1964 and 1965-1966 average for years 1965-1967.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, annual reports for 1960-1966 and Plum Bulletins No. 1-4 for 1967.

TABLE 16A

California Plums: Minimum Grade[a] Permitted Under State Marketing Order, [b] 1950-1965

Season	General[c]	Exceptions
	percentage tolerance below U.S. No. 1 grade [d]	
1950	none	10 percent for Climax, Late Tradegy, Sharkey; 15 percent for Ace, Kelsey, Late Santa Rosa, Tragedy
1951	none	10 percent for Climax, Late Tragedy, Sharkey; 15 percent for Ace, Kelsey, Late Santa Rosa, Tragedy, Standard
1952	none	10 percent for Climax, Late Tragedy, Sharkey; 15 percent for Ace, Kelsey, Late Santa Rosa, Standard
1953	10	"none" for Becky Smith, Duarte, Gaviota, President, Sugar, "Unspecified" varieties; 15 percent for Late Santa Rosa, Standard, Tragedy
1954	none	(No exceptions -- i.e., all varieties at "none")
1955	10	15 percent for Climax
1956	none	5 percent for Beauty, Climax, Wickson
1957	none	5 percent for Wickson, 10 percent for Climax, El Dorado, Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1958	none	5 percent for El Dorado, Late Tragedy, Tragedy; 10 percent for Climax
1959	none	5 percent for El Dorado, Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1960	none	5 percent for El Dorado, Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1961	none	5 percent for Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1962	none	10 percent for Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1963	10 [e]	"none" for Sugar
1964	none	10 percent for Kelsey, Late Tragedy, Tragedy
1965	none	10 percent for Kelsey, Late Tragedy, Tragedy

a/ The minima are similar to those established under the federal marketing agreement (see Tables 14B and 14C). Federal regulations allowed more defects for numerous varieties in 1952, 1954, and 1961 and for a few varieties in other years.

b/ This state order, effective April 25, 1950, was adopted to complement the control of interstate shipments established under the federal marketing agreement. It was operated continuously until the end of the 1965 season when quality regulations for intrastate shipments were transferred to the federal program.

c/ Applies to all varieties except as noted to the right. However, "healed cracks which emanate from the stem end, but do not cause serious damage," were permitted in 1962-1965 for Late Santa Rosa, Casselman, and Salsa Pride.

d/ The general tolerance is for defects not considered serious; "none" means U.S. No. 1 grade or better.

e/ In 1963 the 10 percent tolerance was permitted "provided no container exceeds 20 percent defects." This limitation did not apply to five varieties (Ace, Kelsey, Late Tragedy, Mariposa, and Tragedy).

Source: California Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, "Plum Regulations," issued periodically for 1950-1959 seasons; California Fresh Plum Advisory Board, Annual Reports for 1960-1962 and Plum Bulletins for 1963-1965.

TABLE 16B

California Plums: Minimum Size[a] Permitted Under State Marketing Order,[b] 1950-1965

Variety	1950	1951-1952	1953-1954	1955-1956	1957-1958	1959	1960	1961-1962	1963-1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	minimum diameter[c]									
Beauty	8	7	9	9	10	13	13	12	12	11
Burmosa					13	13	13	12	12	11
Climax	10	10	12	11	13	13	13	12		
Formosa	10	10	12	11	13	13	13	12	12	11
Santa Rosa	8	9	10	10	13	13	13	12	12	11
Becky Smith	10	11	12	12	13	13	13	12	12	11
Burbank	8	9	11	11	13	16	13	12	12	11
Diamond	8	9	9	9						
Duarte and Late Duarte	8	9	11	11	13	13	13	12	12	11
El Dorado	8	9	12	12	13	13	13	12	12	11
Gaviota	10	11	11	11	13	16	13	12	12	11
Sugar	6	7	8	8			10	10	10	8
Tragedy	5	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Wickson	10	11	12	12	16	16	16	14	14	14
Ace	10	11	11	11			14	13	13	13
Kelsey	10	11	12	12				14	14	14
Late Santa Rosa	8	9	10	10	13	13	11	12	12	11
Late Tragedy	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
President		9	9				13	12	12	11
Sharkey	10	11	11	11						
Standard		7	6	6					8	8
Casselman								12	12	11
Elephant Heart						16	16	12	12	11
Laroda						13	13	12	12	11
Mariposa						16	14	13	13	13
Nubiana						13	16	13	14	14
Queen Ann						13	16	13	14	14
Salsa Pride									12	11

a/ If minimum orders were changed, the minima shown are those relating to the bulk of shipments for each variety. Changes were made in 1953 and 1954 for Late Santa Rosa and in 1950 and 1960 for several varieties.

b/ This state order, effective April 25, 1960, was adopted to complement the control of interstate shipments established under the federal marketing agreement. It was operated continuously until the end of the 1965 season when quality regulations for intrastate shipments were transferred to the federal program.

c/ Diameter is measured through the widest portion of the cross section. The figures shown denote number of sixteenths in excess of 1 inch -- thus 8 denotes 1-1/2 inches (1 inch + 8/16), 16 denotes 2 inches (1 inch + 16/16 = 2 inches), etc.

A blank signifies that a minimum was not set. In some cases the figure shown applies to only one of the two years indicated. Specifically, minimum diameters are 10 in 1958 (and 13 in 1957) for Santa Rosa and Late Santa Rosa, 6 in 1956 (and 7 in 1955) for Tragedy and Late Tragedy, 11 in 1956 (and 12 in 1955) for El Dorado, and 8 in 1964 (and 10 in 1963) for Sugar. Also, minima were not set in one of the paired years as follows: for Beauty in 1951, President in 1951 and 1954, Standard in 1963, and Casselman in 1961.

Tolerances for smaller plums (in any one container) were set at:

1950: 5 percent.
1951-1956: 10 percent, except 15 percent for Tragedy in 1952-1955 and for Late Tragedy in 1954-1955.
1957-1959: 25 percent for ring sizes 1-5/8 inches and 2 inches, 33-1/3 percent for rest.
1960: 33-1/3 percent for ring sizes 1-1/2 inches and 1-13/16 inches, 25 percent for rest.
1961-1965: 33-1/3 percent for ring size 1-1/2 inches, 25 percent for rest.

Source: California Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, "Plum Regulations," issued periodically for 1950-1959 seasons; California Fresh Plum Advisory Board, Annual Reports for 1960-1962 and Plum Bulletins for 1963-1965.

TABLE 17

California Plums: Minimum Maturity Permitted Under Federal Marketing Agreement, 1960-1967

Variety[a]	Period[b]	Minimum maturity requirement[c]
Beauty	1960-1967	85 percent yellowish green or trace of red
Burmosa	1960-1967; 1966-1967	100 percent yellowish green or 50 percent red
Formosa	1960-1966	100 percent light greenish yellow or trace of red
Santa Rosa	1960-1967; 1966-1967	40 percent red or 100 percent light greenish yellow
Becky Smith	1960-1964	100 percent yellow
Burbank	1960-1966	100 percent light greenish yellow or 50 percent red
Diamond	1960-1964	50 percent blue
El Dorado	1960-1967	100 percent dark red or part red and rest yellow[d]
Gaviota	1960-1964	100 percent yellowish green
Sugar	1960-1963	50 percent red
Tragedy	1960-1967; 1965-1967	30 percent purple or 100 percent light greenish yellow
Wickson	1960-1967	100 percent yellowish green or trace of red
Duarte, Late Duarte, Ace, Mariposa, Elephant Heart	1960-1967[e]	50 percent surface mottled red color characteristic of the variety or 75 percent red or light amber flesh color
Casselman	1962-1967; 1965-1967	75 percent distinct red or 100 percent light yellow
Emily	1962-1967; 1965-1967	50 percent red or 100 percent light greenish yellow
Giant	1960-1964	25 percent red or 100 percent greenish yellow; free from pit
Kelsey	1960-1967	100 percent light green or trace of red d/
Laroda	1960-1967	100 percent dark red or dark red at blossom end and rest light greenish yellow
Late Santa Rosa	1960-1967; 1965-1967	75 percent distinct red or 100 percent light yellow
Late Tragedy	1960-1967; 1965-1967	50 percent purple or 100 percent light greenish yellow
President	1960-1967; 1965-1967	75 percent surface reddish purple and under color light yellowish green or 100 percent light greenish yellow
Nubiana	1965-1967	100 percent dark purplish blue or 75 percent dark purplish blue and rest light amber color characteristic of variety f/
Queen Ann	1965-1967	100 percent dark purple or 9.0 percent dark purple and rest light greenish yellow f/
Red Roy	1965-1967	50 percent red or full yellow with 10 percent of surface red
Salsa Pride	1963-1965; 1965	75 percent distinct red or 100 percent light yellowish green
Sharkey	1960-1967	100 percent yellowish green or trace of red
Standard	1966-1967	2/3 purple or 100 percent light yellowish green

a/ Late Santa Rosa includes Improved Late Santa Rosa. "Consult supervising inspector" for Sim-Ka (including New Yorker and Arrosa) in 1965-1967 and for Grand Rosa and July Santa Rosa in 1967.

b/ If a second period is given, it refers to the alternative (second listed) color. For example, maturity requirement for Burmosa was 100 percent yellowish green in 1960-1965 and 100 percent yellowish green or 50 percent red in 1966-1967.

c/ Unless otherwise indicated, the color refers to surface color.

d/ In addition to color, minimum maturity requires: shoulders smooth with good "spring" for El Dorado and surface smooth and good "spring" for Kelsey.

e/ Minimum of 2/3 red flesh color for Late Duarte in 1960.

f/ Soluble solids requirement of 15 percent in 1960-1961 and 14 percent in 1962-1964 for Nubiana and of 15 percent in 1960-1961 and 14-1/2 percent in 1962-1964 for Queen Ann. No soluble solids requirement in 1965. Soluble solids requirement of 14 percent for Nubiana and 14-1/2 percent for Queen Ann until July 15 in 1966 and until August 1 in 1967 in Kern, Tulare, and Fresno districts and until July 20 in 1966 and until August 5 in 1967 in all other districts.

Source: California Tree Fruit Agreement, Plum Bulletins for 1960-1967.

TABLE 18

California Plums: Auction Sales and Prices at Eastern Markets, 1935-1966

Year and type of pack	Auction sales						Auction price	
	New York	Chicago	Phila-delphia	Others[a]	All markets	Percent at New York	New York	All markets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	one thousand packages					percent	dollars per package	
In crates								
1935-1939	878	293	224	612	2,007	43.7	1.49	1.46
1940-1944	987	326	273	617	2,203	44.8	2.56	2.51
1946-1949[b]	1,129	371	310	648	2,458	45.9	3.27	3.23
1950-1954	934	348	260	557	2,099	44.5	4.31	4.29
1955-1959	927	289	257	422	1,895	48.9	4.22	4.17
1960-1964	912	242	213	244	1,611	56.6	4.35	4.29
1950	1,157	382	308	638	2,485	46.6	4.05	4.02
1951	1,176	444	335	764	2,719	43.3	3.36	3.28
1952	668	289	169	349	1,475	45.3	5.44	5.44
1953	920	350	275	580	2,125	43.3	4.04	4.04
1954	749	275	210	459	1,693	44.3	4.68	4.65
1955	1,103	370	290	576	2,339	47.2	3.94	3.97
1956	1,024	347	294	566	2,231	45.9	3.60	3.55
1957	821	279	246	384	1,730	47.5	4.82	4.76
1958	661	181	194	243	1,279	51.7	4.81	4.73
1959	1,027	270	263	341	1,901	54.0	3.93	3.86
1960	840	270	213	282	1,605	52.3	4.73	4.58
1961	902	237	187	194	1,520	59.3	4.91	4.83
1962	855	225	181	225	1,486	57.6	4.34	4.33
1963	966	245	249	268	1,728	55.9	4.06	4.03
1964	996	231	237	250	1,714	58.1	3.72	3.70
1965	883	205	219	223	1,530	57.7	3.55	3.51
1966	507	157	141	140	945	53.6	5.84	5.71
1967								
1968								
1969								
In other containers[c]								
1935-1939	142	17	18	40	217	65.7	1.16	1.13
1940-1944	141	19	20	43	223	63.4	2.06	2.08
1946-1949[b]	76	10	10	22	118	64.1	2.49	2.52
1950-1954	92	14	12	21	139	66.0	3.24	3.36
1955-1959	123	18	19	21	181	67.9	3.29	3.29
1960-1964	119	24	19	14	176	67.0	3.46	3.45

a/ The other auctions include Boston, Detroit, and Pittsburgh plus Minneapolis and St. Paul until 1944, Baltimore until 1956, Cincinnati until 1959, St. Louis until 1963, and Cleveland until 1964. However, reports for Cleveland and Detroit were discontinued from July 10, 1943, to June 30, 1944, and no auction sales were reported for Cincinnati in 1960 and for St. Louis in 1962.

b/ Average excludes 1945 season because of abnormally light sales at auction markets during price control.

c/ Mostly in boxes for 1935-1941, generally less than half in boxes and more than half in lugs for 1942-1958, and mostly in lugs and few in boxes for 1959 and later.

Source: California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1935-1966.

TABLE 19

California Plums: Auction Sales, by Market, Variety, and Type of Pack, 1960-1964 Average

Variety	Crate pack only						All markets				
	New York	Chi-cago	Phil-adel-phia	Others a/	All markets	Percent at New York	Lugs	Peach boxes	Other packs	Total pack	Percent in crates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1,000 crates					percent	1,000 packages				percent
Beauty	69.8	24.2	22.4	19.7	136.1	51.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	137.2	99.2
Burmosa	36.4	9.7	8.1	7.5	61.7	59.0	0.9		0.1	62.7	98.4
Formosa	6.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	10.7	64.8	0.3			11.0	97.3
Santa Rosa	174.7	51.3	52.1	57.8	335.9	52.0	2.3		0.6	338.8	99.1
Early	287.8	86.8	83.8	86.0	544.4	52.9	3.5	0.2	1.6	549.7	99.0
Burbank	9.5	3.1	3.2	4.9	20.7	45.8				20.7	100.0
Duarte	66.5	24.7	20.7	28.2	140.1	47.5	0.3	0.1		140.5	99.7
El Dorado	123.6	30.1	30.2	36.8	220.7	56.0	2.6		1.5	224.8	98.2
Tragedy	28.4	3.5	3.3	4.9	40.1	70.7	3.6			43.7	91.7
Wickson	13.4	4.3	3.2	4.6	25.5	52.5	1.4	2.8		29.7	85.8
Midseason	241.4	65.7	60.6	79.4	447.1	54.0	7.9	2.9	1.5	459.4	97.3
Ace	19.2	6.3	3.7	4.1	33.3	57.5	5.5	8.0		46.8	71.2
Emily	12.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	17.8	69.4	0.5	1.6		19.9	89.4
Giant	5.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	9.0	60.0				9.0	100.0
Kelsey	21.2	3.2	0.8	1.8	27.0	78.6	6.7	19.8		53.5	50.5
Laroda	52.7	10.1	10.4	14.9	88.1	59.8	1.9	1.1	0.2	91.3	96.5
Late Duarte	49.5	13.9	9.8	9.2	82.4	60.1	1.0	0.4		83.8	98.3
Late Santa Rosa	33.6	8.2	4.4	4.6	50.8	66.0	0.2	0.1		51.1	99.4
Late Tragedy	6.3	1.8	1.6	2.2	11.9	52.8	65.8	0.2		77.9	15.2
Nubiana	39.6	9.6	9.2	12.7	71.1	55.8	7.5	0.3		78.9	90.1
President	94.5	23.2	16.7	14.9	149.3	63.3	0.8	2.6		152.7	97.8
Queen Ann	12.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	16.4	76.5	30.9	1.3	0.2	48.8	33.6
Sharkey	13.7	3.3	3.8	4.5	25.3	54.1		0.1		25.4	99.6
Late	360.6	83.4	64.1	74.3	582.4	61.9	120.8	35.5	0.4	739.1	78.8
Casselman	1.6	0.4	0.5	0	2.5	66.1	0.1			2.6	96.2
Eldorosa	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	53.7				2.5	100.0
Red Roy	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.2	82.9	0.1			4.3	97.7
Star Rosa	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.5	63.9	0.1			3.6	97.2
Others	13.4	4.6	2.7	3.2	23.9	55.8	2.6	0.2		26.7	89.5
Subtotal	22.1	5.9	4.8	3.8	36.6	60.2	2.9	0.2	0	39.7	92.2
TOTAL	911.9	241.8	213.3	243.5	1,610.5	56.6	135.1	38.8	3.5	1,787.9	90.1

a/ The other auctions include Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh plus St. Louis for 1960, 1961, and 1963.

Source: California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1960-1964.

TABLE 20

California Plums: New York Auction Sales and Prices, by Week, Crate Pack Only, 1935-1964

Week of season[a/]	Sales -- percent of season total[b/]						Price -- percent of season average[b/]					
	1935-1939	1940-1944	1946-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1935-1939	1940-1944	1946-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.4	144.6	164.0	234.5	146.5	174.9	187.6
2	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.8	4.2	2.6	117.7	156.2	187.1	125.8	114.2	132.2
3	8.4	6.3	3.7	6.0	6.3	4.6	96.9	105.3	155.3	113.3	101.9	115.9
4	8.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.3	96.6	110.6	129.3	105.1	106.2	106.2
5	8.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.2	5.1	106.2	98.4	113.5	105.6	102.4	114.0
6	11.0	8.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	103.2	92.0	112.1	105.1	111.1	115.6
7	11.6	9.5	8.2	9.0	9.1	8.8	97.7	97.4	115.4	105.4	109.7	105.7
8	9.4	8.5	10.2	8.0	10.1	9.4	100.3	108.8	107.0	115.4	100.0	98.4
9	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.5	9.2	9.7	93.8	112.4	97.6	110.9	100.7	92.6
10	7.2	8.4	9.5	8.5	8.3	9.1	99.5	109.2	87.2	96.0	95.7	88.0
11	7.1	8.9	8.4	7.1	7.2	8.3	103.6	97.3	82.3	88.4	93.8	88.7
12	5.2	7.6	8.6	7.4	6.5	7.6	99.1	92.9	78.8	86.1	93.6	94.3
13	3.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	5.7	6.8	92.1	93.0	70.2	79.8	97.2	93.6
14	1.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	96.2	88.3	84.5	82.8	100.7	96.8
15	0.8	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	105.5	106.9	96.2	96.4	108.5	100.2
16	0.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	115.2	113.1	108.7	101.3	102.4	100.7
17	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.3	112.5	121.7	107.4	92.6	107.6	91.0
18	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	104.9	118.6	108.6	80.7	110.4	97.9
19	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	124.1	125.9	103.7	89.0	98.6	96.6
20	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	106.6	121.9	106.5	89.3	74.4	92.0
	Annual sales -- 1,000 crates[c/]						Annual price -- dollars per crate[c/]					
Season	878	988	1,129	934	927	912	1.49	2.56	3.27	4.31	4.22	4.35

a/ Arbitrary numbering of first week of season's sales as "week 1" and succeeding weeks as "2", "3", etc. In a few years small quantities for previous week are included in week 1 and late sales in week 20.

b/ Percentages are based on average of sales and prices for years shown. Data for 1945 are excluded from average because of abnormally light sales at auction markets during price control.

c/ Average of annual sales and annual prices for years shown.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1935-1964.

TABLE 21

California Plums: New York Auction Sales and Prices, by Variety, Crate Pack Only, 1935-1964

Variety[a]	Sales -- percent of season total[b]						Price -- percent of season average[b]					
	1935-1939	1940-1944	1946-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1935-1939	1940-1944	1946-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Beauty	12.2	12.0	9.4	12.0	13.0	7.6	99.6	107.5	136.0	106.0	100.5	110.8
Burmosa					0.8	4.0					102.4	107.3
Climax	3.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0	97.0	94.3	95.1	93.8	88.2	
Formosa	4.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	100.7	102.2	112.1	97.0	90.0	87.1
Santa Rosa	14.9	17.6	23.0	24.8	23.6	19.2	111.1	103.7	123.8	113.3	111.3	112.3
Early	35.0	33.7	35.8	39.1	38.6	31.6	104.3	104.4	123.0	109.3	107.2	111.0
Becky Smith	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	120.3	111.2	96.7	102.3	80.1	73.1
Burbank	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.0	97.9	87.8	87.0	97.0	82.1	72.1
Diamond	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	87.0	92.8	72.3	87.7	72.2	66.0
Duarte	5.3	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.6	7.3	101.1	99.9	82.7	103.6	82.8	75.0
El Dorado	1.2	0.6	1.7	2.6	6.6	13.6	99.9	107.6	122.2	135.8	122.9	104.0
Gaviota	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.2	90.3	89.3	83.4	94.0	73.4	63.4
Sugar	4.2	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	89.7	92.4	77.8	100.0	77.4	70.3
Tragedy	8.8	6.2	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.1	105.5	102.2	101.7	109.3	114.3	99.4
Wickson	8.2	6.4	5.8	4.2	3.2	1.5	96.2	98.4	95.4	101.9	100.5	123.0
Midseason	37.9	33.2	30.5	26.1	28.1	27.1	96.8	97.3	90.9	105.4	95.3	94.9
Ace	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.6	2.1	92.1	105.6	84.9	89.2	81.0	74.5
Emily	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	124.1	114.4	92.9	100.3	97.0	92.5
Giant	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	92.3	79.3	64.0	68.2	72.2	67.5
Grand Duke	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0	83.1	80.3	59.7	60.9	59.8	
Gros Hungarian	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	0	105.1	89.8	79.1	74.7		
Kelsey	5.4	6.1	5.9	3.3	3.8	2.3	92.3	107.6	90.6	110.5	109.9	128.5
Laroda					0.8	5.8					126.9	105.2
Late Duarte		2.0	4.5	6.3	5.7	5.4	113.5	101.2	81.9	84.3	95.1	83.1
Late Santa Rosa		1.2	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.7		112.6	92.2	93.0	101.8	99.2
Late Tragedy		1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.7		115.5	94.9	99.1	91.7	80.7
Nubiana					0.3	4.3					142.6	99.4
President	12.8	13.5	11.4	11.9	10.2	10.4	110.7	102.3	92.9	92.0	105.0	101.4
Queen Ann					0.2	1.4					118.7	121.9
Sharkey	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.5	123.0	112.4	78.5	90.9	82.8	78.7
Standard	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0	107.8	90.3	63.9	75.8	80.4	
Late	26.6	32.5	33.2	34.2	32.3	39.5	100.4	101.2	85.7	89.6	97.2	97.0
Casselman						0.2						91.9
Eldorosa					0.1	0.2					96.7	107.1
Red Roy					0.1	0.4					110.6	102.4
Star Rosa				0.1	0.3	0.2				150.4	174.1	170.3
Others	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	85.9	87.0	90.5	75.0	94.6	74.7

a/ Sales not segregated for Late Duarte, Late Santa Rosa, and Late Tragedy for years before 1946. The 1940-1944 averages shown here are estimates obtained by assuming sales for later weeks to consist of the late varieties. This separation was not attempted for years before 1940. Note: The varietal groupings are those listed in Table 22 except that some quantities are given here for some varieties which are dropped from varietal totals in Table 22.

b/ Percentages are based on average of sales and prices for years shown. Data for 1945 are excluded from average because of abnormally light sales at auction markets during price control. Sales shown by a blank mean that sales data were not gathered separately for that variety while "0" means that no sales were made or the volume was less than 0.05 percent of the annual total for all varieties.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1935-1964.

TABLE 22

California Plums: Weekly New York Auction Sales, by Varietal Groups,[a/] Crate Pack Only, 1955-1959 and 1960-1964 Averages

Week of season b/	Early varieties 1955-1959	Early varieties 1960-1964	Midseason varieties 1955-1959	Midseason varieties 1960-1964	Late varieties 1955-1959	Late varieties 1960-1964	All varieties c/ 1955-1959	All varieties c/ 1960-1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1,000 crates							
1	9.0	4.1					9.5	4.1
2	38.0	23.9					38.6	24.2
3	57.4	40.4					58.9	41.9
4	56.8	48.2	0.1	0.1			57.4	48.7
5	55.2	45.0	1.5	1.1			57.2	46.8
6	52.4	44.5	13.0	11.9			65.9	57.2
7	45.0	41.2	38.9	36.9		0.5	84.7	80.3
8	28.9	25.0	62.7	51.5	1.0	7.1	93.6	85.9
9	11.3	12.1	61.6	51.2	10.8	21.6	85.1	88.2
10	2.5	3.0	45.7	40.0	28.7	35.7	77.4	82.6
11	0.4	0.8	21.9	27.5	43.6	46.0	66.3	75.5
12	0.4		8.4	11.7	51.3	55.8	60.1	68.9
13			3.2	6.2	49.0	54.5	53.2	61.9
14			3.0	2.7	41.4	40.1	45.1	43.8
15			0.5	0.5	28.6	32.9	29.3	34.5
16			0.2		22.0	30.1	22.2	30.3
17					14.2	20.9	14.6	21.0
18					5.1	10.3	5.1	10.9
19					2.8	4.5	2.8	4.5
20					0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7
TOTAL	357.3	288.2	260.7	241.3	298.7	360.7	927.2	911.9

a/ Varietal groups used for tables 22-24 are:
Early plums: Beauty, Formosa, and Santa Rosa plus Climax until 1955-1959 and Burmosa since 1950-1954.
Midseason plums: Burbank, Duarte, Tragedy, and Wickson plus Diamond, Gaviota, and Sugar until 1955-1959, Becky Smith during 1930-1934 to 1955-1959, and El Dorado since 1930-1934.
Late plums: Giant, Kelsey, President, and Sharkey plus Grand Duke, Gros Hungarian, and Standard until 1950-1954, Ace and Emily since 1935-1939, Late Duarte, Late Santa Rosa, and Late Tragedy since 1940-1944, and Laroda, Nubiana, and Queen Ann since 1955-1959.
See also note a/ to Table 21.

b/ Arbitrary numbering of first week of season's sales as "week 1" and succeeding weeks as "2", "3", etc.

c/ Includes small quantities of unlisted minor varieties -- averaging 10,500 crates in 1955-1959 and 21,700 crates in 1960-1964.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1955-1964.

TABLE 23

California Plums: New York Auction Sales, by Varietal Groups,[a/] Crate Pack Only, 1920-1966

Year[b/]	Early varieties	Midseason varieties	Late varieties	Other varieties	All varieties
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1,000 crates				
Averages:					
1920-1924	156	210	155	11	532
1925-1929	281	264	222	15	782
1930-1934	365	394	294	12	1,065
1935-1939	307	333	233	5	878
1940-1944	333	328	321	6	988
1946-1949	405	344	374	6	1,129
1950-1954	366	244	320	4	934
1955-1959	357	261	299	10	927
1960-1964	288	241	361	22	912
Annual:					
1940	353	405	279	7	1,044
1941	339	316	353	6	1,014
1942	358	282	324	5	969
1943	380	277	282	7	946
1944	235	358	365	6	964
1945	114	88	82	1	285
1946	404	403	455	7	1,269
1947	358	286	381	6	1,031
1948	321	405	361	6	1,093
1949	536	281	302	5	1,124
1950	416	306	430	5	1,157
1951	538	295	339	4	1,176
1952	181	224	259	4	668
1953	344	237	334	5	920
1954	352	159	235	3	749
1955	429	333	333	8	1,103
1956	409	282	324	9	1,024
1957	289	215	310	7	821
1958	311	184	156	10	661
1959	350	290	371	16	1,027
1960	284	256	274	26	840
1961	309	224	353	16	902
1962	241	255	341	18	855
1963	326	235	391	14	966
1964	282	237	445	32	996
1965	307	215	322	39	883
1966	151	106	200	50	507
1967					
1968					
1969					

a/ The varieties included in varietal groups are those listed in Table 22.
b/ Data for 1945 are excluded from average because of abnormally light sales at auction markets during price control.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1935-1966; supplemented by typewritten summaries prepared by Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A., U.S.D.A., from tabulations furnished by S. W. Shear (Giannini Foundation) covering earlier years.

TABLE 24

California Plums: New York Auction Prices, by Varietal Groups,[a] Crate Pack Only, 1920-1966

Year[b]	Early varieties	Midseason varieties	Late varieties	Other varieties	All varieties
1	2	3	4	5	6
	dollars per crate				
Averages:					
1920-1924	1.94	1.84	1.91	1.73	1.88
1925-1929	1.79	1.85	1.89	1.69	1.83
1930-1934	1.36	1.36	1.40	1.45	1.37
1935-1939	1.55	1.44	1.50	1.28	1.49
1940-1944	2.68	2.50	2.60	2.23	2.56
1946-1949	4.02	2.98	2.80	2.96	3.27
1950-1954	4.71	4.55	3.87	3.23	4.31
1955-1959	4.52	4.02	4.10	3.99	4.22
1960-1964	4.83	4.13	4.22	3.25	4.35
Annual:					
1940	1.84	1.41	1.57	1.42	1.60
1941	1.79	1.70	1.77	1.40	1.75
1942	2.63	2.56	2.41	2.26	2.53
1943	3.84	4.29	4.74	3.38	4.24
1944	3.29	2.52	2.49	2.69	2.70
1945	3.44	3.37	3.47	2.81	3.43
1946	3.73	3.02	2.48	3.09	3.05
1947	4.17	3.45	3.33	3.48	3.65
1948	4.89	3.10	2.67	3.00	3.48
1949	3.31	2.33	2.74	2.28	2.91
1950	4.46	4.03	3.66	3.20	4.05
1951	3.22	3.24	3.69	2.72	3.36
1952	6.84	5.84	4.14	3.93	5.44
1953	4.49	4.35	3.35	3.81	4.04
1954	4.56	5.27	4.49	2.51	4.68
1955	4.89	3.32	3.31	3.75	3.94
1956	3.81	3.26	3.66	3.19	3.60
1957	5.42	5.40	3.86	4.99	4.82
1958	4.51	4.65	5.59	3.74	4.81
1959	3.98	3.48	4.08	4.28	3.93
1960	5.25	4.00	4.98	3.29	4.73
1961	4.54	5.14	5.13	3.92	4.91
1962	5.40	4.00	3.87	3.05	4.34
1963	4.58	3.94	3.72	2.69	4.06
1964	4.36	3.57	3.42	3.31	3.72
1965	3.41	3.31	3.84	3.11	3.55
1966	5.67	5.54	6.12	6.31	5.84
1967					
1968					
1969					

a/ The varieties included in varietal groups are those listed in Table 22.
b/ Data for 1945 are excluded from average because of abnormally light sales at auction markets during price control.

Source: Based on data from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1935-1966; supplemented by typewritten summaries prepared by Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A., U.S.D.A., from tabulations furnished by S. W. Shear (Giannini Foundation) covering earlier years.

TABLE 25

California Plums: Marketing Dates at New York Auction Market, by Variety, 1960-1966 Average

Variety[a/]	Date by which stated percentage is sold 10%	25%	75%	90%	Sales[b/] (1,000 crates)	Days in peak period[c/]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Early varieties	June 10	June 17	July 8	July 15	264.9	21
Midseason varieties	July 10	July 15	July 31	Aug. 9	209.5	16
Late varieties	July 29	Aug. 6	Sept. 1	Sept. 13	353.1	26
All varieties	June 19	July 7	Aug. 14	Sept. 3	841.6	38
Beauty	June 3	June 7	June 19	June 24	61.8	12
Burmosa	June 10	June 13	June 20	June 23	34.6	7
Eldorosa	June 30	July 2	July 9	July 12	2.2	7
Formosa	June 19	June 22	July 6	July 9	4.6	14
Santa Rosa	June 22	June 27	July 12	July 17	160.0	15
Star Rosa	June 10	June 12	June 18	June 21	1.2	6
Burbank	July 13	July 16	July 22	July 25	5.9	6
Duarte	July 17	July 23	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	46.9	11
El Dorado	July 10	July 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 11	116.1	19
Tragedy	July 8	July 12	July 19	July 23	27.4	7
Wickson	July 8	July 13	July 26	July 31	13.1	13
Ace	July 24	July 28	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	15.4	12
Casselman	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	Sept. 12	Sept. 16	8.5	15
Emily	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	Aug. 21	9.9	9
Giant	Aug. 13	Aug. 18	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	4.0	8
Kelsey	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Sept. 2	Sept. 13	22.8	22
Laroda	July 23	July 30	Aug. 14	Aug. 20	71.8	15
Late Duarte	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 7	Sept. 13	30.8	13
Late Santa Rosa	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 29	Sept. 7	30.1	18
Late Tragedy	July 31	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 18	6.1	7
Nubiana	July 23	July 28	Aug. 12	Aug. 22	47.9	15
President	Aug. 16	Aug. 24	Sept. 14	Sept. 20	76.8	21
Queen Ann	July 28	Aug. 3	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	14.5	15
Red Roy	July 20	July 25	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	4.9	14
Sharkey	Aug. 5	Aug. 8	Aug. 18	Aug. 22	9.5	10

a/ The varieties included in varietal groups are separated below. Sales of minor varieties are included in all varieties.

b/ Sales are average for 1962-1966 (to give a better indication of current relative importance).

c/ Length of period from first to third quartile--i.e., col. 4 minus col. 3.

Source: Based on information from California Federal-State Market News Service, Marketing California Plums for Fresh Market (title varies), annual summary reports for 1960-1966.

TABLE 26

Northwest Prunes: Production and Utilization, by States, 1930-1964
(tons: fresh weight basis)

Year	Production		Utilization					
	Total	Of no value	Total	Farm use	Fresh sales	Canned[a]	Dried[b]	Frozen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Oregon							
1930-1934	104,920	9,260	95,660	2,000	15,760	9,320	68,580	
1935-1939	116,060	9,760	106,300	2,020	16,400	21,000	66,880	
1940-1944	69,400	6,100	63,300	2,420	16,840	20,600	19,360	4,080
1945-1949	76,820	12,020	64,800	2,620	19,380	22,120	16,840	3,840
1950-1954	43,620	1,680	41,940	2,140	10,210	19,070	8,330	2,190
1955-1959	41,860	1,140	40,720	2,012	7,128	17,780	13,000	800
1960-1964	22,160	0	22,160	1,260	5,096	8,957	6,416	431
	Washington							
1930-1934	32,960	3,000	29,960	2,120	12,980	2,800	12,060	
1935-1939	29,420	2,340	27,080	2,320	12,380	5,200	7,180	
1940-1944	22,700	646	22,054	1,980	12,182	6,292	988	612
1945-1949	24,180	1,398	22,782	1,788	11,224	8,638	560	572
1950-1954	16,120	430	15,690	994	10,332	4,282	0	82
1955-1959	18,900	480	18,420	430	12,948	5,042	0	0
1960-1964	18,160	1,173	16,987	440	11,074	5,473	0	0
	Idaho							
1930-1934	17,840	1,000	16,840	680	16,160	0	0	0
1935-1939	17,440	540	16,900	900	16,000	0	0	0
1940-1944	18,360	260	18,100	880	17,060	160	0	0
1945-1949	27,100	1,120	25,980	800	24,020	1,160	0	0
1950-1954	18,200	420	17,780	730	15,870	1,180	0	0
1955-1959	22,280	360	21,920	642	20,838	440	0	0
1960-1964	18,060	2,342	15,718	294	11,885	3,539	0	0
	Three-state total[c]							
1930-1934	155,720	13,260	142,460	4,800	44,900	12,120	80,640	0
1935-1939	162,920	12,640	150,280	5,240	44,780	26,200	74,060	0
1940-1944	110,460	7,006	103,454	5,280	46,082	27,052	20,348	4,692
1945-1949	128,100	14,538	113,562	5,208	54,624	31,918	17,400	4,412
1950-1954	77,940	2,530	75,410	3,864	36,412	24,532	8,330	2,272
1955-1959	83,040	1,980	81,060	3,084	40,914	23,262	13,000	800
1960-1964	58,380	3,515	54,865	1,994	28,055	17,969	6,416	431

a/ Includes small quantities used for freezing in some years prior to 1941 and some quantities otherwise processed (see source for amounts).

b/ The drying ratio varies from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh prunes to 1 pound dried.

c/ Represents all commercial production of U.S. prunes except those grown for drying in California and small acreages in a few other states.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fruits (Noncitrus), Production, Farm Disposition, Value and Utilization of Sales, 1889-1944, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, CS-27, May 1948; . . . 1944-49, Stat. Bul. No. 114, October 1952; . . . 1949-55, Stat. Bul. No. 192, September 1956; . . . 1954-59, Stat. Bul. No. 292, August 1961; and later annual reports.

TABLE 27

California Fruits and Tree Nuts: Production, Bearing Acreage, Yield, and Value
(five-year averages, 1920-1964)

Average	Seven deciduous tree fruits								Grapes	Tree nuts[c/]
	Apricots	Cherries	Plums	Apples[a/]	Peaches	Pears	Prunes[b/]	Total[b/]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Production: 1,000 tons (equivalent fresh weight)									
1920-1924	142	16	49	196	377	123	288	1,191	1,554	33.1
1925-1929	183	15	59	215	485	196	423	1,576	2,144	44.9
1930-1934	228	20	67	216	612	238	506	1,887	1,757	50.2
1935-1939	251	25	62	199	533	234	570	1,874	2,224	71.8
1940-1944	182	22	76	168	650	247	450	1,795	2,452	79.7
1945-1949	204	34	80	214	796	325	486	2,139	2,763	104.6
1950-1954	183	28	76	195	761	348	393	1,984	2,682	104.5
1955-1959	181	26	84	222	859	388	362	2,122	2,729	116.0
1960-1964	192	25	95	244	1,032	334	370	2,292	3,014	135.4
	Bearing acreage: 1,000 acres									
1920-1924	60	8	22	50	102	37	124	403	376	124
1925-1929	78	11	30	51	119	57	161	507	563	157
1930-1934	80	14	29	43	110	65	171	512	518	182
1935-1939	75	15	26	35	83	54	154	442	496	198
1940-1944	68	13	24	31	81	46	139	402	509	206
1945-1949	58	11	24	28	81	43	119	364	494	217
1950-1954	44	9	23	23	78	39	97	313	468	207
1955-1959	37	10	22	21	79	39	85	293	409	207
1960-1964	36	11	24	21	91	34	84	301	438	219
	Yield: tons per bearing acre (fresh)									
1920-1924	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.3	3.0	4.1	.27
1925-1929	2.4	1.4	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	.29
1930-1934	2.8	1.5	2.3	5.0	5.6	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.4	.28
1935-1939	3.4	1.7	2.4	5.7	6.5	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	.36
1940-1944	2.7	1.7	3.2	5.4	8.0	5.4	3.2	4.5	4.8	.39
1945-1949	3.5	3.0	3.4	7.8	9.8	7.5	4.1	5.9	5.6	.48
1950-1954	4.2	3.0	3.4	8.4	9.7	8.8	4.0	6.3	5.7	.51
1955-1959	4.8	2.7	3.9	10.3	10.8	10.1	4.2	7.2	6.7	.56
1960-1964	5.3	2.3	4.0	11.5	11.3	9.7	4.4	7.6	6.9	.62
	Farm price: dollars per ton (fresh)									
1920-1924	60	161	70	28	39	66	54	47	40	377
1925-1929	60	172	61	29	35	53	44	42	22	370
1930-1934	34	92	28	16	18	25	25	22	16	218
1935-1939	38	112	36	15	24	25	24	25	15	214
1940-1944	78	195	81	45	51	59	55	58	43	414
1945-1949	87	269	106	49	58	79	75	71	51	466
1950-1954	110	298	145	57	64	73	87	79	45	435
1955-1959	121	344	137	53	66	74	114	81	52	531
1960-1964	113	345	133	63	59	91	123	85	52	529
	Grower returns: dollars per bearing acre									
1920-1924	137	306	150	106	146	217	125	142	164	101
1925-1929	141	248	112	115	129	180	110	130	85	106
1930-1934	88	130	61	80	84	81	72	79	53	60
1935-1939	125	171	84	84	149	104	81	107	69	78
1940-1944	213	324	256	252	409	326	175	258	207	160
1945-1949	295	783	343	369	557	561	305	410	284	224
1950-1954	455	854	350	479	622	645	346	493	255	220
1955-1959	565	854	507	549	679	732	458	589	344	299
1960-1964	583	816	509	714	653	895	540	649	357	327

a/ Apple data relate to total crop of the state for 1920-1933 and to total crop in commercial counties for 1934-1964.

b/ Prunes converted to fresh basis at one dry ton = 2.5 fresh tons.

c/ Includes production of almonds and walnuts and acreage of almonds, walnuts and also chestnuts, filberts and pecans.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Fruit and Nut Crops: Acreage, Production, Utilization, and Value, for 1909-1955 and 1949-1961, supplemented by later reports.

TABLE 28

California Deciduous Fruits and Melons: Annual Rail Carlot Shipments,[a] 1925-1966

Year	Deciduous tree fruits									Strawberries [d]	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Other melons	Grapes
	Apricots	Cherries	Plums [b]	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Apples	Mixed decid.	Total [c]					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Averages:														
1925-1929		905	2,866		14,943	9,979	4,264	3,570	36,527	149	5,595	16,399	5,919	69,736
1930-1934		922	3,399		12,743	8,773	3,799	2,314	31,950	343	4,729	10,201	8,409	41,464
1935-1939	487[e]	696	3,235		7,260	6,750	2,578	979	21,985	325	3,368	7,314	5,957	32,244
1940-1944	469	605	4,055		4,682	5,274	1,109	465	16,659	117	3,009	7,388	4,909	28,971
1945-1949	711	775	4,176		3,458	5,448	1,607	394	16,569	188	2,811	12,681	5,336	30,112
1950-1954	549	773	3,742	448[e]	3,954	5,165	502	319	15,452	1,435	1,921	13,783	5,136	27,657
1955-1959	292	607	3,692	913	3,040	4,097	147	413	13,201	2,675	1,203	13,257	4,460	24,960
1960-1964	221	474	3,518	1,781	1,992	2,654	67	613	11,320	2,897	819	11,828	3,849	21,732
Annual:														
1955	493	913	4,099	678	4,879	3,687	372	511	15,632	1,693	1,598	13,738	5,226	28,865
1956	341	875	4,406	533	2,979	4,277	112	405	13,928	2,461	1,465	12,934	4,999	26,002
1957	330	632	3,603	1,227	3,411	4,567	114	445	14,329	3,550	1,014	14,059	4,070	23,549
1958	92	287	2,555	854	2,057	3,578	81	276	9,780	2,965	687	13,478	3,830	22,958
1959	201	329	3,798	1,273	1,875	4,375	56	427	12,334	2,707	1,252	12,075	4,177	23,424
1960	254	394	3,284	1,450	2,411	3,509	65	501	11,868	2,103	1,206	11,580	4,473	23,343
1961	213	463	3,288	1,729	2,005	2,883	79	582	11,242	3,382	941	12,578	4,013	19,845
1962	197	441	3,081	1,505	1,850	3,391	95	535	11,095	3,338	785	11,927	3,788	23,467
1963	202	424	3,890	1,867	1,575	874	33	510	9,375	3,334	800	11,908	3,526	20,991
1964	240	646	4,049	2,355	2,118	2,615	62	937	13,022	2,326	361	11,146	3,443	21,016
1965	281	671	3,856	1,875	1,723	972	15	770	10,163	2,053	340	9,045	3,276	23,233
1966	187	498	2,638	1,935	1,617	2,585	34	1,061	10,555	1,850	323	9,671	2,910	21,938
1967														
1968														
1969														

a/ Data include boat shipments and government purchases reduced to carlot equivalents, but exclude truck shipments. Figures for earlier years include larger quantities of some processing items because rail movement to processing plants was very important before the development of extensive truck transportation.

b/ Includes fresh prunes.

c/ Total is sum of averages for commodities shown and excludes small shipments of other deciduous tree fruits.

d/ Includes small quantities of other berries: 1932, four cars; 1938, two; 1942, one; and 1947, one.

e/ Short-period average: 1937-1939 for apricots and 1953-1954 for nectarines.

Source: California Federal-State Market News Service, Rail Carlot Shipments of California and United States Fruit and Vegetables, Averages 1925-29 to 1950-54 and Annual 1930-58, Sacramento, June 1959, and later annual issues.

TABLE 29

California Deciduous Fruits and Melons: Monthly Rail Carlot Shipments,[a] 1945-1964

Commodity	May[b]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. and later[c]	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1945-1949 average:							
Cherries	373	402	0	0	0	0	775
Apricots	32	553	125	1	0	0	711
Plums[d]	98	1,618	1,595	769	94	2	4,176
Peaches	0	173	1,938	1,219	126	2	3,458
Pears	2	22	1,432	2,352	1,051	589	5,448
Apples	6	15	485	507	166	428	1,607
Mixed deciduous	9	115	106	88	43	33	394
Total above	520	2,898	5,681	4,936	1,480	1,054	16,569
Strawberries	133	5	7	15	11	17	188
Watermelons	44	831	1,165	719	51	1	2,811
Cantaloups	332	4,339	3,182	3,377	1,387	64	12,681
Other melons	24	828	804	1,418	1,571	691	5,336
Grapes	0	290	1,615	3,526	8,551	16,130	30,112
1950-1954 average:							
Cherries	302	471	0	0	0	0	773
Apricots	20	434	95	0	0	0	549
Plums[d]	80	1,517	1,328	730	86	1	3,742
Peaches	0	257	2,415	1,197	84	1	3,954
Pears	3	8	1,166	2,361	1,066	561	5,165
Apples	0	3	153	211	50	85	502
Mixed deciduous	9	89	116	69	25	11	319
Total above	414	2,779	5,273	4,568	1,311	659	15,004
Strawberries	666	286	207	110	104	62	1,435
Watermelons	104	674	744	378	21	0	1,921
Cantaloups	879	2,982	3,703	4,735	1,440	44	13,783
Other melons	27	462	531	1,614	1,716	786	5,136
Grapes	20	630	1,716	3,022	6,323	15,946	27,657

(Continued on next page.)

Table 29 continued.

Commodity	May b/	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. and later c/	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-1959 average:							
Cherries	191	416					607
Apricots	22	223	46				291
Plums d/	124	1,386	1,406	694	82	1	3,693
Peaches	20	317	1,621	1,013	65	4	3,040
Nectarines	6	183	471	251	8		919
Pears	9	5	897	1,554	998	634	4,097
Apples		1	43	67	16	20	147
Mixed deciduous	10	105	158	111	19	10	413
Total above	382	2,636	4,642	3,690	1,188	669	13,207
Strawberries	996	712	483	235	128	121	2,675
Watermelons	103	495	415	186	4		1,203
Cantaloups	317	1,958	4,860	4,214	1,813	95	13,257
Other melons	6	254	649	1,643	1,384	524	4,460
Grapes	60	660	1,895	2,999	5,544	13,802	24,960
1960-1964 average:							
Cherries	170	304					474
Apricots	17	185	19				221
Plums d/	77	1,049	1,522	761	109		3,518
Peaches	43	261	940	617	117	14	1,992
Nectarines		258	755	679	89		1,781
Pears	2		619	857	631	545	2,654
Apples			14	10	15	28	67
Mixed deciduous	3	111	239	180	53	27	613
Total above	312	2,168	4,108	3,104	1,014	614	11,320
Strawberries	1,433	608	400	262	193	150	3,046
Watermelons	13	388	351	66	1		819
Cantaloups	170	1,206	4,997	3,795	1,393	267	11,828
Other melons		146	525	1,423	1,295	460	3,849
Grapes	85	799	1,282	2,546	5,370	11,650	21,732

a/ Includes boat shipments and government purchases reduced to carlot equivalents but excludes truck shipments.

b/ Includes April shipments of strawberries and cherries in some years.

c/ Includes shipments for October-December and January-April of years indicated.

d/ Includes fresh prunes.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and Federal-State Market News Service, California Carlot Shipments, Fruits and Vegetables, annual issues for 1945-1964.

TABLE 30

California Deciduous Fruits and Melons: Truck Shipments,[a] 1945-1964

Commodity	Out-of-state[b]			California unloads[c]			
	1951-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Apricots	97	81	100	583	461	327	368
Cherries	44	70	130	354	243	219	206
Plums[d]	458	873	1,267	603	692	864	970
Nectarines	74	390	946	327	330	634	964
Peaches	1,167	2,126	2,533	3,237	2,815	3,130	2,887
Pears	576	767	562	989	1,244	1,206	864
Apples	584	678	351	1,987	1,969	1,900	1,650
Other[e]	11	236	395	286	257	264	237
Total decid. tree fruits	3,011	5,221	6,284	8,366	8,011	8,544	8,146
Watermelons	2,328	2,349	2,055	2,688	3,134	3,849	3,495
Cantaloups	1,870	3,118	3,038	3,195	3,703	3,828	3,117
Other melons	207	453	547	985	1,148	1,308	1,026
Total melons	4,405	5,920	5,640	6,868	7,985	8,985	7,638
Strawberries		684[f]	1,867[f]	850	1,490	1,559	1,946
Other berries				243	197	164	89
Grapes	3,770	6,664	8,881	2,294	2,469	3,274	3,760
TOTAL	11,186	18,489	22,672	18,621	20,152	22,526	21,579

a/ Reduced to carlot equivalents.

b/ Outbound through California border inspection stations. Includes an unknown amount of duplication with truck unloads because many of outbound truck shipments originate in Los Angeles where supplies are secured for the wholesale market. Information not available prior to 1951.

c/ Truck unloads at Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland. Information not available for truck shipments to other cities.

d/ Includes fresh prunes.

e/ Includes figs (fresh), persimmons, pomegranates, and small quantities of loquats and quince.

f/ Includes small quantities of other berries. Data not available prior to 1955.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and Federal-State Market News Service, California Carlot Shipments, Fruits and Vegetables, annual issues for 1945-1964.